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NEW SERIES, NO. 47.]

Autumn, 1911.

[1S. PER ANNUM, POST FREE.

THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA

Organ of the Society of the "Friends of Armenia."

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

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A GROUP OF BLIND PUPILS IN MARASH.

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Friends of Armenia.

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Armenia, as She is and May Become.



DDED to the ravages of an unusually severe winter, the terrible scourge of cholera in the summer just passed has greatly increased the suffering in the already sorely tried Armenian villages. In home after home the bread-winner has been taken and there is nothing before the family but starvation. In most cases it is the man who has been struck down leaving his wife to fight the world to earn a living for her little ones; and the number of Armenian widows thus left desolate is pathetically large. But there are homes where the mother was attacked by the disease, and the seeming impossibility of giving up her wage-earning, made her struggle on with her work when possibly a little care and nursing at the beginning of her illness might have saved her life. Now her motherless little ones have no hand to feed and clothe them.

Too often the people refuse to pay heed to those simple precautions which might spell the difference for them between disease and health. To illustrate, they do not realize the necessity for boiling their drinking water. In this respect the Mission at Sivas has been happily able to render invaluable assistance. Some land, recently purchased by the Mission, on the outskirts of the town, was found to contain a supply of pure water, and arrangements were at once made for its conveyance to a convenient place, for hundreds of families to make use of it. And there is no doubt that the care exercised in this one instance has been the means of saving many lives.

But as an outcome of such a visitation as the last hot months have seen, there are many new orphans with nowhere to look for assistance, save to the Mission Orphanages. The increased number of inmates has been a heavy drain upon finances, and these have already been suffering depletion during the past two years through the steady rise in price of daily necessities. At the Hadjin Orphanage the sum of £400 is still needed to cover the present year's expenses. But there

is every reason to believe that the careful training and teaching of the little orphans will result in their equipment as men and women, who shall be able to earn their own way in the world, and bear a witness to the Master who bade His people give freely to the little ones whose merit in His sight is such, that a cup of cold water given to them, is worthy of reward. The children quickly respond to training, and at once display a spirit of generosity in their desire to help others. The Christian Endeavour Society at one of the Girls' Orphanages, was greatly delighted when the opening of the missionary box, which their own subscriptions had filled, proved that they had collected enough to maintain a little freed slave girl in the Sudan. It would be a thousand pities were children, so capable of the true missionary spirit, left to starve, neglected, in their homes, instead of being prepared to go out as teachers of their own people, or of other nations.

Side by side with the work done in the Orphanages, that of the hospitals is of the utmost value. Here true Christianity is taught by deed as well as word. In a city where the Municipal Hospital is described by one who knows it as "gloomy, dark, and depressing," the Mission Hospital at Adana is full of cheer and comfort. The recent gift of an operating table from some friends of the work, promises to be of the greatest possible help, and Dr. Haas hopes thereby to be enabled to save the life of many a suffering Armenian or Turk. But there is serious danger that the work of the hospital will be considerably curtailed as regards its nursing staff. Miss Talbot, who underwent a severe operation last summer at Beirut, is compelled to take a prolonged furlough in England. Miss Wallis, who has shown such long and faithful devotion to the Adana Hospital, is now also invalided home, and will be missed more than words can express. But the serious state of affairs can only be realized when it is made known that her departure will leave Adana Hospital with only one nurse—Miss Davies—

who has been requested to undertake the superintendence of the Hospital. But how can one person do all the needed superintendence of such an Institution? One person, alone, cannot possibly perform such a task. There are numbers of nurses in the English medical schools, many of them now taking their missionary course, who would be glad of an opportunity of service at Adana. Neither the climate nor the language should present any insuperable difficulty to a young and healthy candidate. But it is necessary that the funds for support of an additional nurse be raised, before an appointment can be made. On the other hand, the overstrain must prove great, if not too great for Miss Davies, and her breakdown would mean a standstill in the work at Adana Hospital. Would it not be well in this instance to place a fence around the precipice rather than an ambulance at the bottom, by sending out the so sorely needed reinforcement before it is too late?

For the poor distressed Armenian widows the industrial work must still provide them their only means of living, and a living also for their little ones. In many cases their earnings enable them to keep their children at home with them, thus saving an additional claim upon the already crowded Orphanages. And in their work they are enabled somewhat to forget their loneliness and misery while they know that for the present they are keeping their home together. It is by the constant employment of the widows in the industrial work—the training of the little orphan children for lives of usefulness—and the careful tending of the sick by doctors and nurses, that Armenia may be restored and the Gospel preached to her by the living witness of her helpers.



Mr. W. W. Peet,
Treasurer at Constantinople of the American Board of
Missions, and our esteemed correspondent.

A Plea for a Social Centre in Turkey for Turkish Women and Girls

BY MISS HARRIET G. POWERS.

It would have been a great privilege to listen to the papers and addresses of the Universal Races Congress, held recently in London, a notable milestone, surely, in the world's progress. Having lived many years in Turkey, it is but natural for me to search with anxious and eager eye for means to aid that old, young empire now striving to attain to its ideals—liberty, justice, equality, fraternity. The question at once arises, How may the West help the East? That this aid is not undesired, is shown by the following extract from a letter from one of my own pupils, a charming and clever young lady: "We should be so pleased if you could come back to Turkey to help the Turkish girls. Our country needs very much 'muhibbi Turque' (translation, lovers of our nation), noble and instruise persons as you, to make perfect women in the future." This is a quotation, not a translation, as the reader will perceive. Omitting the compliments, this letter and others, as well as remarks in conversation, indicate the need, and desire of many of the more thoughtful and patriotic among the Turks, of some place and means for East and West to meet and work together. In a Social Centre such as one can imagine, the first step is to get acquainted; this will be followed by friendliness, and naturally, by a mutual give-and-take. Where one may teach, one may also learn.

Some such enterprise, strengthening the best elements of Turkish society, would, we believe, do much to promote sympathy and political union between that race and the Armenians and other races of the Empire. Is it not an experiment worth trying? There are many in Turkey who esteem and admire the English, and many sincere friends of Turkey are to be found in England. Will not some of the latter come forward to supply the funds to rent a house in a suitable location and the salaries of two women, one of whom should be a nurse who could give lectures on hygiene and home nursing, sometimes even visiting the homes for practical demonstration? There is a widespread desire for practical knowledge in regard to health and household matters, as well as for education in schools.

Being able to speak Turkish, and deeply interested in the people, it would be a great joy to the writer to engage in such work, with an English nurse for an associate.

Will anyone interested in this subject please communicate with Mrs. Hickson, Hon. Secretary of the Friends of Armenia, or directly with the writer, who will be most happy to explain the needs and the opportunities?

The Smyrna fig crop of this year has suffered from the unusual winter, and amounts to 85,000 loads as compared with 130,000 last year.

The Field of the Seven Churches.

BY (MRS. J. P.) R. G. MCNAUGHTON.

II.—THYATIRA AND PERGAMOS.

THESE two cities lie to the north of Smyrna. The former is easily reached by the railroad, while the approach to Pergamos may be made either by sea or land. It lies several miles inland, off the main lines of travel, but the carriage ride is delightful, especially in the spring of the year, when the plains are covered with rich verdure.

The present city of Thyatira is built on the ruins of former greatness. As foundations for buildings are being made, rare pieces of richly

carved marble are often turned up by hands which little appreciate their value. A bit of white marble—may-be a beautifully carved foot or hand, is built into the mud wall of a low hut. Some very curious old twisted columns are in a mosque—a richly carved sarcophagus serves as a drinking trough for animals, and a huge earthen jar, such as held purple dye which Lydia made and sold, lies uncared for beside the road.

Thyatira has long been one of the out-stations of the Smyrna field, and its missionary history has been an interesting one. The present pastor is a Greek, but among his congregation are several Armenian families. The occasional visits of our faithful Biblewomen are a great help to them.

It was on the plain near Thyatira that one of our earnest young Armenian Christians lost his life, during the Armenian troubles. In no other part

of the field did the blow fall, though often threatened. Here a life was sacrificed, and a young wife and three children left unprotected and homeless.

After a night spent in the pastor's house in Thyatira, the next day we start for Pergamos. The ruins of the ancient city are among the most wonderful in this part of the country. It would require the knowledge of an expert archeologist and the pen of an inspired writer, suitably to describe the scenes which meet us here.

Excavations have been carried on for some



Mission Building in Thyatira.

years by German scholars. On the top of a hill which rises abruptly about 1,000 feet above the plain, lie the magnificent ruins of ancient Greek art. At the foot of the hill are the main gateways, and the paved road winds gradually to the very summit; the ruts worn in the stones by the chariots which passed in olden times, up and down, are plainly to be seen.

As one ascends the hill, the market-place is first reached with its rows of shops, the foundation stones dividing one from another, being still in place. Temples of vast extent and variety, palaces, baths, a large library, and a great altar to Zeus are among the many objects of interest.

Everywhere is a wilderness of broken columns and marbles, exquisitely carved capitals and friezes and bits of sculptured figures. The system by which water was brought from a mountain

twenty miles away, and conveyed by means of an aqueduct of marvellous construction, should also be mentioned.

The water was brought to the top of the hill by stone channels, collected in immense cisterns, and then divided and sent all over the citadel, so that in times of war there need be no lack of water.

The descent of the hill is, in part, made through underground passages, which may have been built to afford secure foundations for the immense temples which stood above them.

Coming out into the open air again, we find ourselves at the top of the theatre, which was built into the side of the hill, and we begin to descend, step by step, by the very aisles and stone steps up and down which feet passed, more than 2,000 years ago.

The modern city of Pergamos lies along the foot of the hills, not aspiring to climb to their summit, as did the city of old. It numbers about 25,000 inhabitants, including Moslems and Christians. Mission work has never been attempted in this city, but the colporteurs, on their occasional visits, have scattered seeds of Truth, and several families are enlightened and have sent their children to the mission schools in Smyrna.

We feel that, if men and money were at hand, there could be no more inspiring work than to open schools in these cities, where Christianity had its beginning, and gradually bring back to the people the light of Truth.

As one looks off over the city to the plain beyond, the eye is attracted by three mounds of considerable height. One of these has been opened up and is found to contain three chambers, and was doubtless the tomb of kings.

The ruins of vast buildings, temples, and bridges, built by the Romans, are also of great interest, but time does not admit of a description.

In one of the round towers of a massive old brick building, there is now a small modern Greek church, while a Christian church of former days is now a mosque.

After our tour of exploration among the ruins, we came again to the modern city, and entering a large store in the market, found ourselves once more in the old world. Domed underground chambers, doubtless the foundations of a temple, are now converted into a twentieth century shop, where everything that can be worn, eaten, or used is offered for sale, brought hither from America, Germany, and England. One seldom finds himself in a situation more complex. The owner, an intelligent Greek, said that he had been to the Paris Exposition, and had come back to his home to find that his flight into the world had made him dissatisfied with his old conditions and surroundings. One can hardly wonder at it. Perhaps the ghosts of old Roman warriors, who may have perished in these underground chambers have cast a spell over the place, and made him long to break away from the past and live and breathe in the bright, living present.

Prince Yusuf Izzeddin,

Hereditary Heir-Apparent of the Ottoman Empire, and Professor G. Hagopian.

SUMMARISED FROM THE "ARMENIA" OF MARSELLLES.

On the 27th June, Professor G. Hagopian, of London, had the honour of an interview with the Hereditary Heir-Apparent of the Ottoman Empire, Prince Yusuf Izzeddin.

The *Daily Telegraph* of the 28th June, recorded the interview in the following terms:—

"Professor H. Hagopian was received at a special audience in London by the Hereditary Heir-Apparent of the Ottoman Empire, his Imperial Highness Prince Youssouf-Izzeddin. In the course of the audience his Highness expressed his affection for, and sympathy with, the Armenian people, adding that as everyone knew, he had always wished them well."

The *Morning Leader* recorded the same under the heading of "Turkey and Armenia," with the following addition:—

"In thanking his Highness, Mr. Hagopian said that the Armenians were the pioneers of progress and civilization in the Ottoman Empire," and continued:—"Professor Hagopian also had an interview with Dejazmatch (General) Kassa, the head of the Abyssinian special mission to the Coronation. The subject of conversation related to the close connection existing between the Armenian people in Asia Minor and the growth of Armenian emigration into Abyssinia, for the purpose of commerce.

"In the course of the evening of the same day the Professor addressed a communication to the Heir-Apparent, describing the unsatisfactory condition of Armenia, and emphasized the urgency of the need for the Ottoman Government to take immediate and effective steps for the protection of life, property, and honour, and for the encouragement of education and culture, in satisfaction of the demands of the Armenian people.

"The Prince impressed his interviewer as a man of great intelligence and kindly disposition."

The medium of conversation was Turkish.

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I heard an interesting story the other day from a young Armenian theological student from Konia. He told me the influence of Aziz—head of the Mevlavi, a fanatical Mohammedan sect, numbering perhaps 1,000 strong at Konia—prevented a massacre of Christians in that city in 1895. In 1909, although Aziz had been dead for some years, his memory was so venerated, and his wishes so sacred among his followers, that they, in their turn, prevented a massacre of Christians, which otherwise would undoubtedly have taken place. Aziz was the official whose duty it was to buckle on the sword of the new Sultan as soon as he was proclaimed.—[Ed.]

## Encouraging Report from the Central Turkey Mission, Marash.

DEAR FRIENDS,—

The Annual Meeting of the Central Turkey Mission recently held its sessions in Marash, and I have been requested to send greetings from the Mission, and to express our sincere gratitude for your deep interest in the work for orphans, and your generous support of this work. From the Orphanages here in Marash, from Aintab and Oorfa, there have been special reports, but it is a fact attracting attention, that in many other reports also the orphans have been mentioned. This is peculiarly true of the educational institutions, as I wish to mention later.

come under her training. No doubt the disappointments have been many, as hopes centred in one and another child have failed of fulfilment, but to those who know the homes from which these children were taken, the sad conditions from which they have been rescued, the ignorance and degradation, as well as the destitution from which they have been saved, the results seem almost beyond belief.

I have watched with profound interest the growth, and the transformation in the boys and girls, admitted after the 1895 massacre. Dignified young matrons, earnest, faithful teachers, girls



Miss Salmond at Marash.

The Orphanage work was practically forced upon us 15 years ago. Have we tangible results to which we can point, as proof that the work already done may be considered a success? I well remember how reluctantly we made the beginnings in 1896, opening the Marden Hill Home in Aintab, and the four Homes in Marash in quick succession, while Miss Shattuck received her quota into her own home in Oorfa. It was a new experiment. Our hands were already filled. Workers had decreased in number, and the superintendence could only be a superficial one. Our mistakes must have been many and grave. I know what a burden was lifted when a superintendent was sent to Aintab, and I also know that the success in Marash has been due to Miss Salmond, that wise and resourceful woman who has built herself into the lives of the boys and girls who have

with diplomas from the Girls' College in Marash, and one returns this year with a diploma from the American College for Girls in Constantinople, to superintend the schools in the Aintab Orphanages, and to be Miss Frearson's private secretary; nurses, dressmakers, cooks, lace and embroidery workers, while among the boys we find graduates from our Colleges, teachers, carpenters, weavers, farmers, shoemakers, etc. The girls are sought eagerly as wives. The boys are found in Sunday school work and even on Church Advisory Boards. Several of the older boys have entered the Army, and there is a committee to correspond with them, to send them papers, etc., that the home influence may hold them when far away, under stress of heavy temptation. Wherever one goes throughout our Mission, these orphans are sure to be found, and one rejoices over the good wrought out of

evil. Miss Salmond tells of one boy who has taught in the High School in Zeitoon, this year. He was born there, and the family was well known. Young men have told him that they wished they had been orphaned, as they see his training and the bright and useful future made possible for him. In St. Paul's Institute, in Tarsus, there are 81 orphan boys, in the Aintab College 45, in the Adana School for Girls there are 55, among them some of their brightest pupils, etc. Four out of the 10 applicants to enter the Theological Seminary in Marash, in the fall, are orphan boys—boys of promise. The question of higher education is a difficult one, involving years of support, but the country stands in need of leaders, and these boys and girls have the advantages of training and home influence through a succession of years that is invaluable. To feed and clothe them is good, to develop character, and to open to them a future of usefulness and service, is better still, and brings the manifold return. In the Oorfa Industrial School, 45 orphan boys are learning trades, five were graduated this year, two in carpentry, two in tailoring, one in mechanics. These boys had saved enough from their earnings to make a good start in life. Here also the question of school training is an important one. The boys beg for more school privileges, as their ambition to become foremen and book-keepers has grown. One boy of 12 years, who did not know even his letters last September, though working at his trade steadily, was able to write an intelligible letter in April. This school of industries is already filling a unique place in developing the use of modern machinery and tools, and in raising a high standard of thoroughness and promptness in the trades. In Marash many boys are employed as weavers, in Aintab in the rug work.

Five years ago we had visions of closing up this line of work after a short term of years. God had other plans. In June, 1909, I visited the Hassan Beyli and Kharne region. As long as memory lasts I shall not forget the morning I rode into Hassan Beyli, one of the most beautiful villages in Turkey, and look first on the ghostly walls of the burnt homes—400 or more burned in that one village—and later, into the faces of many I had long counted friends, nor shall I forget the night spent in Kharne amid the charred ruins of once happy homes, and a pitiful company of weeping women. Once again, in this one section of the country, there were hundreds and thousands of children to be fed and sheltered and trained. With new faith and new hope the stupendous work has been taken up, but, at the back of our workers, must stand the friends in England, Ireland, America, Switzerland, and Holland.

From the Hospital windows in Aintab I can look out on the grounds of the new Orphanage for boys. No sight is so pleasant as to see them, especially the little ones, romping and shouting and having a thoroughly good time. One is glad, not so much for food and clothing, as that fear has been taken from their thoughts, and that

childish care-freeness is their inheritance once more. A few nights ago, Miss Salmond invited us to a picnic supper with her orphans out in a garden near the Ebenezer Home. The sight of the many many small tots was a sorrowful one, but suddenly the boys began to march and sing and clap their hands, and the pain vanished as one witnessed their simple happiness.

The experience of the past has netted certain assets with which we can face the future:

(a) There are the plants, not only the Homes, but the equipments in the way of tools, machinery, etc. Some of these require to be renewed and supplemented, but shops, looms, ovens, etc., are in working order, and form an encouraging asset.

(b) The knowledge of what trades and employments bring in the best returns to the boys and girls themselves. This knowledge has been gained through bitter experience often, and time, strength, labour, and money, have gone into solving the problem; but the children from this last massacre will be the gainers, and the workers have gained confidence together with wisdom. They know the demands which the children can supply, and they know where markets are to be found for their products.

(c) A third valuable asset is the confidence in the children themselves. We know these boys and girls will tread in the steps of those who have passed through and out of the orphanages. The very fact that they come under foreign training when very young, is a promise of development. Honesty, obedience, promptness, and industry are instilled, while character is being moulded, and these are the qualities needed in Turkey. The country is going through great changes. There will be needed men and women of sturdy Christian character who can be leaders for their own people and for others. As one of our college teachers recently said: "Boys have a chance now that we never had." That chance lies in your hands. It is a work holding grand possibilities, grand opportunities. We earnestly beg that your interest will not flag, and that you will patiently continue this "labour of love," with faith in the children and in the rich returns that are sure to come.

The situation in the Van and Bitlis provinces is increasingly disquieting; several Kurdish chiefs are committing outrages on Armenians, and the local authorities seem unable to preserve order.

Turkish newspapers continue to be "suppressed" and to come up smiling after the process, which appears to be far less effectual than that employed upon the guinea-pig in "Alice in Wonderland"—or was it in "Alice Through the Looking-Glass"? The latest case—or one of the latest—it is difficult to be up-to-date in this matter—is that of *Yeni Gazetta*. The Constantinople telegram announcing the news added, succinctly: "Le journal paraîtra demain sous un autre nom."—Near East.

## Selections from President Bliss' Baccalaureate Sermon.

TEXT: Hebrews vi, 14:—"Surely blessing I will bless thee, and multiplying I will multiply thee."

Y subject is related to arithmetic—to God's arithmetic. It has to do with multiplication—with God's power to multiply. Multiplication is God's method in creation. All the world is a witness that He has chosen this way in making this wonderful universe.

Forests from trees; rivers from streams; streams from drops; drops from molecules. It is the law of multiplication in all the universe about us. And not only in the universe of things, but in the universe of ideas, of ideals, of souls, of men. God does not at one word create a nation of perfect men. First a thinker, then by multiplication, thinkers; first a hero, then by multiplication, heroes; first a saint, then by multiplication saints; first a Christ, then by multiplication, Christians.

The same process holds good within a man's own being. God does not make him suddenly brave; suddenly pure; suddenly good; suddenly holy; but creating an impulse, a tendency, a potentiality, and applying the process of multiplication, the man finally emerges. Christ Himself illustrated this law in His own growth and development. "Sow a thought, and you reap an act. Sow an act and you reap a habit. Sow a habit, and you reap a character. Sow a character, and you reap a destiny." It is still the process of multiplication.

In submitting your best to the multiplying power of God, our College becomes truly multiplied. Thus, and only thus; for it is not by the extension of our campus, or by the increase of our roll of students, or by multiplying buildings or professors, that the College is really multiplied, but you, who go out from here with the purpose to extend throughout the world that which you have received, you—and you alone—are the ones who can truly multiply the College.

In a word, the purpose of the College is not to produce simply or chiefly men who are doctors, men who are pharmacists, men who are merchants, men who are preachers, teachers, lawyers, editors, statesmen; but it is the purpose of the College to produce doctors who are *men*, pharmacists who are *men*, merchants who are *men*, preachers, teachers, lawyers, editors, statesmen, who are *men*.

I would mention three multiplicands which the College has striven to make a part of your lives.

First, the spirit of service. I charge you to let God's multiplying power work upon your spirit of service until every village and town and city where you make your home, shall feel the result.

I have recently been re-reading Edward Everett Hale's little book called "10 x 1 is 10," and the gist of it is this: It is the story of a young business man dying at the age of thirty. He had so profoundly touched the lives of those who knew him, that a chance company of ten, returning from his funeral, and detained by the belated train in the railway station, fell to talking with each other of the effect his life had had upon them. They met as strangers to each other; they parted as friends, bound together by this common tie, and resolved to multiply the influence which they had received. Three years later their number had grown to one hundred. In another three years they had become a thousand; in another three, the influence of that initial life had grown tenfold, ten thousand people were living in the spirit of Harry Wadsworth. So the multiplication went on under the multiplying power of God, until hundreds of thousands of men and women were striving to exemplify the Wadsworth motto:

"Look up and not down,  
Look out and not in,  
Look forward and not back,  
And lend a hand."

You must not forget what Dr. Mott said of this College after his visit here: "If I cannot look to the Syrian Protestant College for leaders in the Ottoman Empire, I do not know where to look"; and he meant leadership in service, the lending of the helping hand wherever the helping hand is needed, in all the sanitary, educational, civic, and religious needs of this great empire. Only as you go forth yourself to let the spirit of service be the guiding purpose of your life, can you be a blessing to the world.

The second multiplicand which the College has striven to make a part of your lives, and which we believe, by the multiplying power of God should work great results throughout this Empire, is the spirit of religious tolerance—a spirit opposed to all bigotry, narrowness, and fanaticism. You have been taught here that every man has a right to hold his own religious views; that you cannot expect to have your own opinions allowed and respected, unless you grant the same allowance and respect to the religious opinions of others. You have found yourselves seated by the side of classmates who belong to other faiths; you have found all the students treated alike, whatever

their religious convictions may be. You yourselves, probably, do not realize how much your own belief in religious tolerance has grown during the years of your college course, but you recognize the principle as one of the fundamental principles of the College. You realize that this matter of religious tolerance is but a particular application of the scientific method which has been instilled in your minds ever since you entered these walls. I hope you have not failed to observe, during these years of your sojourn here, that we ourselves believe heartily and sincerely that the best interpretation of all the mysteries of life, of the great Being of God, and of the nature of man and of the meaning of existence, has been given to the world by Jesus Christ. We have been eager to share His teachings with you, but this has not prevented us from welcoming here men of different faiths, and from respecting these men when they have come, whether they be Christians, Moslems, Jews, Druses, or Bahais. Indeed, every student knows that an atheist, provided he held his sad creed conscientiously and open-mindedly, would be respected as a man seeking for the truth, however small progress he might seem to have made in his search after truth.

Gentlemen, I cannot speak too earnestly upon this subject. God has revealed Himself in many ways during all the ages; He has spoken to many great spirits; He whispers His messages to every human heart. And wherever an echo of His voice is heard, in whatever creed, of whatever people, we should gratefully listen. I remember that when I was a young man I heard the question debated as to the extent to which Confucius had enunciated the golden rule. The whole question was approached by many people in a grudging, almost a jealous attitude, and it was with a sense of satisfaction that the conclusion was reached, that Confucius' statement of the great rule was expressed negatively and not positively. Gentlemen, that must not be your attitude. You must gladly and gratefully realize that God has been at work in all religions, and however devoted you may be to your own creed, you must welcome that which is true in other creeds, in Islam, in Judaism, in the religion of the Druse, the Bahai, the Brahmin, the Buddhist, or the Confucianist.

**We are here to exchange with each other the best that we have received, to be eager to let others learn of that which has helped us; to be eager to hear of that which has helped others. Thus, and only thus, can religion become the great effective force in solving the problems of life and in advancing the glory of God.**

The third multiplicand which we have striven to make a part of your lives, is the supreme importance to every man of developing within himself the spirit of personal religion. Unless this is done, you cannot be men of true service; unless this is done, you cannot succeed in promoting the spirit of religious tolerance. By personal religion I mean your own personal attitude to Almighty

God; your purpose to know His will, and to do His will; and thus to promote His glory throughout the world. I am not now speaking of sects or creeds or churches, but I am speaking of that intimate individual relationship between the soul of man and the soul of God. I charge you to make it clear to all mankind, not so much by your words as by your lives, that you realize the responsibility of your life; that you acknowledge the right of God to direct your ways, and that you make it your supreme purpose to advance His Kingdom.

I bid you remember the Psalmist's word: "There shall be a handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains, the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon." Go out, then, from your College, a handful of men, and so submit yourselves to the multiplying power of God, that all the world shall be blessed by your lives.—Orient.

### Who are the "Young Turks"?

Replying to an "assertion of Sir Edwin Pears that the British Embassy in Constantinople shows lack of sympathy with the Young Turks," the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says it is unjust. The best Ottoman elements (he writes) rejoice in the fact that they can always rely upon the unselfishness and fairness of British friendship.

"Of late, however, utter confusion has arisen in the minds of Europeans, as well as of the Ottomans themselves, with regard to what is exactly meant by the term 'Young Turk.' The same applies to the definition of 'Union and Progress Party.' Who constitute this party at present? Who is a Young Turk now? Let Sir Edwin Pears answer these questions. Many persons have sprung up within the last year who, under the cover of 'Young Turk' or 'Union and Progress,' do things which are in every way contrary to the principles of a Constitutional Government.

It would not be good policy and would serve no useful purpose to be on friendly terms with all the so-called Young Turks. The British Embassy is a true friend of everything that is true and honest in the Constitutional regime, and the genuine elements know how to appreciate it."

There may be said to be an increased interest in village education, as several new organisations are taking a share in the work. The Government has opened schools for the education of teachers, and is already locating teachers in some villages. They accept pupils for both Moslems and Christians.

## News about the Orphans.

### From Various Quarters.

#### Mrs. Eby, of Hadjin, writes:—

Mr. Barker visited us in April, and he said he never saw the Boys' Orphanage in as good a condition, spiritually, as it is at present. The boys themselves say that their Home is like Heaven now. They are such noble boys, so clever and attractive. One cannot help loving them. We have great hopes for their future influence in this land.

#### Miss Salmon, of Marash, writes:—

My family of boys and girls have kept pretty well all the season, and now we have no special sick case. We have kept them in our shelter



Vartaval Shakanian. Age 9 years.

in the vineyard. They have gone up there in bands of 10, 15 or 20, and there they are in the open day and night, and they climb rocks and hills just like the goats. No doubt this change is the making of them, and we save in doctor's bills and quinine, if we spend it in getting them this summer house.

I got back safely from my trip to Zeitoun and am most thankful. We passed by the place of the "Friends' Bridge," and it made my heart sore to see the middle piers gone. I saw no one from that particular village, but they heard of my passing, and very soon a letter was sent me. I may have it translated and sent to you. I found the little boys all well and things going on

in the Orphanage. I had a busy few days, and saw many of our old boys and girls. They all seemed to be doing pretty well, but there is a great deal of unrest and a spirit of lawlessness abroad that unsettles for any kind of work. Terrible rumours of this war reaches there, and even here everybody is anxious. What does it all mean, and what will be the end of it all?

#### Mrs. Barker, of Everek, writes:—

Mr. Barker is busy trying to push the "permit" document for our new school and orphanage building, as we want to get at building next spring, if sufficient means are on hand. Some material is being bought at the cheapest season, and you can imagine our joy at the prospect of having our own compound and building some day—a building that will relieve us of so many disadvantages and lessen our orphans' living expenses somewhat.

The building site, given by the city, is a fine location, and the surrounding scenery I have not seen excelled this side of Constantinople. When our hopes are realized and we get in our new home, how I wish you could come and see us! Your boys are all well. I enjoyed finding out what a nice large group of boys and girls you have.



Mehran Cholakian. Age 13 years.

**Mrs. McNaughton, of Broussa, tells us**

The Mission School is in need of help for orphan girls who come from the villages and can pay but little towards their support; Miss Jillson, the principal of the School, desires to make it a real force in the development of this very needy field, and cannot make the appeal too strongly "help the village girls"—that they, too, may help in their homes and surroundings, and thus spread the good influence of their training. There is no Biblewoman in the Broussa field and no Mission boys' school. There are great opportunities at Broussa, and the missionaries long to be able to use them. Mrs. McNaughton speaks of a little Armenian girl sent by Mr. Peet from Constantinople a few months ago; she had been deserted by her parents, and a kind-hearted Turkish woman took pity on her and gave her a temporary home; she is to be kept at the orphanage for a time, for she has nowhere to go, but as the funds are very low, the missionaries ask if we can undertake her support, and Mr. Peet also pleads with us to do so. We would gladly welcome any offer of help in this direction.—[ED.]

We feel great sympathy with Mr. Barker, who at the time of the massacre in 1909 took into his home 100 poor little fatherless children in faith that the means for maintaining them would be provided.—[ED.]

**The Rev. J. F. Barker, of Hadjin and Everek, writes:—**

For several months the matter of which I today write you has weighed very heavily upon us and many times have we brought it to our Heavenly Father for His help and guidance. At last, according to the wish of many of our dear supporters, who have so often asked for information as to our needs, we send forth this urgent appeal in the behalf of our large family, who are looking with trustful hearts to the Father of all mercies that He, according to His promise, would remember the orphans in their preparation to face this dark, cold world as men after His own heart.

During the last two years a real change has swept over this entire country, greatly affecting the price of everything. It is a common thing to hear the natives say, "What shall we do? We don't know. Butter (used in place of lard) was 5d. per lb. a few years ago, but is now 1s. 0d. Wheat was 7½d. per peck, but is now 1s. 2d., etc." Two years ago, in addition to helping the poor, at the request of many who heard their pitiful stories, over 100 extra children were taken into our Homes. But, alas, the story is forgotten by many, and although 6,000 widows with many hundreds of orphans still eke out their existence, the Relief and Orphans' Funds are so very low, that we are able to do very little towards helping the poor outside of our Home, while in our Home only by wearing clothing bearing patch upon patch, and doing without many necessary things, which we know you want them to have, have we been able to feed our large family this year.

*To help us over the present year's difficulty, we need £400 during the next three months.*

Thanking you for every prayer and every sacrifice and soliciting your immediate sympathy.

**Situation in Cilicia.**

At the present time no little anxiety will be felt throughout the country. It will be a satisfaction to know the situation in different provinces. I am glad to be able to report that Adana city remains very calm. In Tarsus there was not a little anxiety, and those who were still in the mountains began to prepare to return to the city at once. The new governor here called the leading citizens and cautioned them all, Moslem and Christian alike, to remain calm and maintain tranquillity. One passage in his address was quite to the point. He told the people that the Ottomans were once a conquering people, they ruled large territory, they were strong and virile. They had lost much, and were losing, because they had lost in moral fibre. Progress was based on morality. His address was good. The city remains tranquil and there has been no indication of hostility towards foreigners. In fact, the governor cautioned the people to treat all foreigners with due respect. There seems to be more anxiety felt in some of the out districts—for instance in Hadjin. But this seems to be more anxiety because of past experiences rather than any real indication of present or future trouble. Business is at a standstill. Nothing is being done. Cotton has dropped from 39 to 28.

I was sorry on my return to find His Excellency Djemal Bey gone from Adana. He had much to do still in the reconstruction of the province. The man that succeeds him has a difficult place to fill. We hope the present governor will make good. His action in the present crisis seems to be correct, and he gave excellent advice to the people.

Prices, wages, rents, etc., have gone up above last year. If this crisis and present stagnation continue long, there will be much suffering in the province. The cotton picking puts not a little money in circulation amongst the people. If this fails, it will be bad for the poorer people, especially the widows.

Yours very truly,

Adana.

W. NESBITT CHAMBERS.

A lawsuit has recently taken place in reference to the victims of the Adana fires to whom the insurance companies refuse to pay the risks, under the pretext that these events were of a political revolutionary character, a clause of cancellation of contract foreseen in the policy. The Western Company, however, has now been condemned, says a correspondent of the *Financial Times*, like the Union, to indemnify the claimants, whose demands reach £T15,000, out of which £T5,000 will be recovered by the Armenian community on account of its destroyed buildings.

—Near East.



## Coronation Day in the East.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM MISS SALMOND,  
OF MARASH.

**T**HE Annual Meeting is over, and while I am not a part of it, yet I feel that I am your representative there, and that is a great privilege indeed.

It was good to see so many men and women (not many men though, they are in the minority, surely!) in our midst, though we missed Dr. Christie and Mr. Chambers, and, of course, I thought often of Mr. Macallum. All the men were three: Dr. Merrill from Aintab, Mr. Gardner from Hadjin, and our own Mr. Goodsell, but all went off well, though these men and women had to work day and night to get through. The Native Brethren had their meetings also, and Dr. Merrill was their chairman, and then there was no end to committee meetings overnight.

We made a family of twenty who sat down to meals three times a day, and we arranged the dining hall of the Girls' College with long tables, so we were together at meal times. Mrs. Goodsell, Miss Ainslie and I looked after the *Commissaire* department, while they slept in three different houses. On Coronation Day we draped the room with British, Turkish, and American flags, and, to my surprise, at grace they sang our National Anthem before sitting down to our noon meal. We Britishers were three, Miss Sears from Aintab, Miss Gordon is a Canadian and most loyal, and yours humbly. In the afternoon we had a picnic for over 300 of our orphan children under the trees near Ebenezer, and I invited all to join us there, which they did, and there again we sang, and had some impromptu speeches.

The Misses Frearson and Sears had left us some money when they visited us in May, and we had kept it and added a small sum more, so our orphans under British support and superintendence should have a share in the interesting event.

One of the richest merchants here also sat down amongst us and seemed to enjoy it all. Our four boys too, who have finished their College course in Tarsus and Aintab, made themselves useful and others happy. We expected a number of our native pastors to join us, but committee meetings detained them.

We invited our missionary friends to our farm on Saturday afternoon, and they managed to get

an hour off, and there we had some of the fruits grown there, and milk and butter from the cows. Many said it was such a treat, for in Hadjin they are rather cut off, as Hadjin is even more inaccessible than Marash. Now it is all over, and each have returned to their station and work. I know that a letter was written you from the meeting, and again and again the wonderful aid you give us was referred to.

Thank you for your care for me. I wish I could say how very much I appreciate it, and I feel I shall profit greatly to be able to share some of the responsibilities and cares.

I am so grateful, too, for the orders you sent; we will get at some of them now, for the women are all the time clamouring for work. Prices are high, and there is little employment. Terrible hurricanes brought down a lot of fruit, and many trees and other things were completely destroyed. It does seem as though one calamity followed the other.

At the close of the Annual Meeting we were all called to attend the funeral service of one of the German ladies; she had not been ill long, but it was some internal trouble. She will be sorely missed, it was most touching the references to this, the first one of their number to be laid in Turkish soil.

MARASH.

**MY DEAR FRIEND,—**

We gladly thank you for your loving care. The very hard and terrible winter is past with its great suffering. We were spared much, for we had day and Sunday School in our Home, and our mother, Miss Salmond, kept us warm in her room by the stove, and often we marched on the verandah to keep from freezing. For fifty days we saw only snow, snow, snow! Thank God that when He sent His beautiful sunshine it melted it all quietly but surely, and soon all nature rejoiced again as we do.

Now the hot summer is here, and all our schools are closed. On June 22nd, because our mother's King George the Fifth was being crowned, all we orphan boys and girls had a grand picnic; there were more than three hundred of us, and missionary friends who were at the Annual Meet-

ing, joined us and made some nice speeches. Our big brothers and sisters who know English sang "God save the King." All the little boys marched as if they were English soldiers, and all together we shouted "Long live King George," then "Long live Miss Salmond."

Now we big girls are busy preparing winter stores, the big boys are at trades; the little boys and girls are learning, playing, and do some house work. All are well and happy, and each one sends salaams to his or her friend.

Yours very gratefully,

AN ORPHAN GIRL.

[It was thought that the account of how Coronation day was spent in far-away Marash might interest our Queen, whose solicitude in all relating to childhood's joys and sorrows is so keen. Copies of the two foregoing letters were, therefore, sent to Her Majesty by our President, Lady Frederick Cavendish, to whom the following gracious reply was returned.—E.D.]

BALMORAL CASTLE,  
Sept. 9th, 1911.

DEAR LADY FREDERICK,—

I am commanded by the Queen to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 7th inst., enclosing one from Mrs. Hickson, with enclosure by Miss Salmond. The Queen was much interested to hear how the Coronation day was celebrated at the American Mission by the Missionaries and children of the Society, and will be obliged if you will kindly convey the same to Mrs. Hickson in reply to her letter.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) KATHARINE COKE,  
Lady-in-Waiting.

### Anatolian Railway.

Negotiations are still proceeding for the eastward extension of the Anatolian Railway as foreseen in the "Konia Convention." No "additional convention" has yet been signed, but it is generally known that the Eski Shehir-Ankara branch will be prolonged eastward either to Sivas or to a point near Sivas, and that the extension will be linked up with the main line by a branch connecting Yozgad, a town on the projected Ankara-Sivas Railway, with Ulu Kishla, some thirty miles beyond Eregli.

Natural difficulties, the scarcity and dearness of labour, and bad weather in the early part of the year, have greatly delayed work on the Taurus sections of the Baghdad Railway, and an eminent German railwayman recently remarked to the writer: "I begin to think that we shall be at Baghdad before the Taurus has been crossed."—Near East.

### Irrigation Scheme in Mesopotamia

The recent announcement of Sir William Willcocks' resignation of his appointment as Adviser to the Ministry of Public Works, Constantinople, has doubtless caused great surprise to many of our readers. Those who knew him personally, and were aware of the vital interest he took in the scheme for the irrigation of Mesopotamia—once the granary of the world, and now mostly waste space—will wonder why he is giving up control just as the work is really beginning to assume definite shape and purpose. In spite of all denials, one can only ascribe the resignation to a difference with headquarters; for Sir William began his work with the greatest enthusiasm and confidence, and would scarcely resign on any other plea, until his splendid labour had been completed.

The writer well remembers Sir William Willcocks during his first visit to Baghdad and the surrounding country some years ago, when Abdul Hamid still held the reins of Government, and little thought was given to the great irrigation scheme that has since been evolved. In those days, the only attempt at irrigation consisted of the continuous patching up by French engineers of the barrage on the Hindia Canal, which supplied water to important Crown lands, on the right bank of the Euphrates. During that visit Sir William minutely examined the formation of the vast tracts of country lying waste in Mesopotamia, and travelled through the beds of the ancient canals on both sides of the Tigris. From then until his second visit—when he was appointed as Adviser to the Public Works—he caused to be taken and kept for careful analysis, samples of the Tigris water during the rise and fall of the river, and he was always in closest touch with the country.

The most noticeable points about Sir William are his energy, his surprising capacity for work, and his absolute thoroughness in every detail. He is also a wonderful organizer. On his second visit to Baghdad it was extraordinary to witness the rapidity with which he equipped and despatched the various survey parties in all directions. It was the more surprising, considering that in such a country it is the whole of a native's creed never to do anything to-day, that can be put off until to-morrow. The easy-going Arabs were hustled in all directions, and were too full of amazement to stop work and appeal to Allah and ask why they should be so worried. One never knew Sir William's movements with any certainty. He was here, there, and everywhere. He would walk miles daily, and ride hour after hour, carefully inspecting the numerous tracts of land under survey—a man who had absolutely no leisure and whose mind was constantly obsessed by the gigantic scheme that was to bring back to Mesopotamia its ancient prosperity.—Near East.

### Erzeroum Boarding School.

Mrs. Stapleton writes:—

"Conditions are sad everywhere in Turkey, and they can scarcely be better until railroads open up means of communication and facilities for shipment of agricultural products—and the working of mines." The Erzeroum Missionary Hospital is not yet open, but will be, probably, in the course of next year. Writing of the boarding school, Mrs. Stapleton says: "The boys do all their housework (excepting the cooking), cleaning, washing, bringing water, carrying it out,



Three Village Teachers, Erzeroum.

mending, etc. Most of the 40 boys pay from one-half to two-thirds the expense, and six of them pay the six liras (about £5 10s.) we ask. It is not enough, but by skimping we are able to do it, and are thankful." "All our boys give a year or two to teaching in the villages before they are graduated; it is hard work, and brings out the manhood in the boys as much as anything can."

Captain Parker, whose search underneath Jerusalem for the tombs of David and Solomon was interrupted by the false alarm of last May in regard to the desecration of the Mosque of Omar, has returned to his work in that city with the sanction and full approval of the Constantinople authorities.

Miss Graffam, of Sivas, writes:—

November 4th, 1911.

The two medical students you sent to Beyrouth are doing splendid work. Karaken succeeded in getting into the freshman's class, he will "make good," I am sure, and will open the door to our graduates to enter without the preparatory year that they have formerly taken. The senior of whom I wrote, succeeded beyond all his hopes in earning money this summer, so most of the money we wanted to give him will be available for another boy. We have a teacher who will make a splendid doctor, whom we wish to send. The only reason that he did not go this year, is that he had promised to teach in our school, and we could not fill his place. He is an unusually choice young man, just the fine sort that a doctor ought to be.

The relief money you sent in the summer did a world of good; much of it went to relieve families stricken by cholera, and we were enabled to take an orphan girl into the school. That is the only "relief" money we have used for school expenses. We have burdened ourselves with so many free pupils that the schools are getting into debt. Every kind of provisions is very high. Quarantine and cholera prevented wood being brought freely, and so practically all our provision money went for wood. The animals died off so much during the famine, that butter can hardly be bought at all, and meat is very high. The food here depends on a little of one or the other of these ingredients, and so we are obliged to do something. This is the time to buy meat, and the money is gone. If some of the poor pupils could be paid for, it would help out a lot.

There is a sort of elation about rushing from house to house and helping the sick and needy, but our spirits fall flat when we look at our account books. There are many, many poor whom we have not been able to help at all. One family, particularly, whose father died of cholera, leaving four children. One young widow, with three beautiful little girls, came here from Pingjian to find work after her husband died. A little help to get on her feet will be worth a lot.

The cold weather is just setting in, and the stories of families without fuel are hard to hear. If you can send anything, please send it in such a way as to lighten the burden of the schools—partly at least, for I confess we have yielded too much to the pressure to take suitable poor students, and that is the reason we are so troubled by the exorbitant prices.

Our new missionary, Mr. Holbrook, is fine, and a great comfort with his helpful ways. The "Friends of Armenia" bed is doing constant service to the sick poor. Do you realize what a wonderful thing it is to be in your place and do so much for these different classes that I have been writing about? Actually feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, healing the sick, teaching the ignorant to be in their turn teachers and healers of others. We are thankful to be here and see what you are doing.

## Shattuck School for the Blind, Ourfa, Turkey.

Extracts from Report for 1910-1911.

**W**E re-opened our school this year early in the autumn under some dark and thick clouds caused by the passing away of our dear mother, Miss Corinna Shattuck. She is still sorely missed by all of us. Her last words, especially 3 John i. 4, "I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth," are still lingering, and will for ever, in our memories with a heavenly touch.

This school originated through her kindly and ready sympathy, and is to be called hereafter, "The Shattuck School for the Blind." Her enlarged photograph is now hung in our schoolroom. She seems to be watching over us constantly with such a natural look of deepest love. I am so pleased to have received her old English Bible given to her by her Sunday school class in America in 1866. It is not necessary for me to explain how precious this Bible will be to me, with the notes in it just as she left them! Another dear token is a little rocking-chair which she thought much of. It is now in my sitting-room and I am always picturing her in it.

We have received some good letters from our girls who are teaching in other cities, Marash, Hajin, Adana, and Aintab, under the direction of the missionaries there. We have also received many letters from their friends thanking us for all that has been done for them here. This has been a source of special encouragement.

This year we have had five classes. The subjects studied are as follows:—Bible, reading, writing, arithmetic, introduction to the Bible (in Turkish), Armenian history, general history, physiology, English, elementary geography, physical geography, singing, and organ music. They have received training in physical culture, sewing, knitting of various kinds, tent and mat-weaving, weaving the cane seats of chairs and making reed-stools. During the year the cane-seats of 320 chairs have been made. We have sold lace made by the blind girls to the value of two pounds.

The girls have been very energetic in helping one another. Anyone in entering our home is sure to notice at once the happy faces and busy fingers. The girls themselves tell me that the days seem short in the school-life and they have not a minute to spare, while at home the days were so long and wearisome, with almost nothing to do. Those who have homes are very anxious to return and show what they have gained here. They feel that they are so much changed that they will not be recognized by their friends. One day I heard a girl telling another, "At home whenever a guest came to see us, like a mouse I hid myself and disappeared at once. But now I am thankful to know so many patterns of lace and knitting. I

can entertain company and talk to them on different subjects and quite forget that I am blind."

We are aiming to train our pupils, some as teachers and Biblewomen, and others as manual workers. Those who do not become teachers and Bible-readers are usually too poor to open and manage shops for their own support. This raises the serious question which was often in Miss Shattuck's mind: What must be done for those who have left us, or will leave us hereafter, and have no way of supporting themselves? What can be done to keep them from falling back to their former low condition?

Commencement Day Exercises were held in the church on June 6th, and they were much appreciated by the large audience of Ourfa people who are deeply interested in our work. The graduating class consisted of six girls and one young man. Four of the girls are from Harpoot, and have been supported by the German Missionaries. Three of the graduating class recited parts of Miss Helen Keller's essays, "Optimism Within," "Optimism Without" and "The Practice of Optimism." By these thoughts the people were deeply touched. Other recitations and the girls' singing were very much appreciated by the audience. The first address was given by the chairman, Mr. Knajian. He told how the work originated nine years ago. Then two earnest addresses on Miss Shattuck's life were given by the Bishop and Priest of the Gregorian Church. Another interesting address was by a Turkish school inspector, on behalf of the Government.

Day by day I come to realize the value of this work for my poor, ignorant, and suffering sisters. It is a great pleasure for me to help them. More than anything else I desire to be remembered in your prayers that, as I go in and out among them I may be able to help them, especially in their spiritual life.

MARY HARUTUNIAN.

Apparently Turkey and Persia have started on a race in the matter of the emancipation of woman. Last week we recorded the fact that a Persian deputy had raised the question of votes for women in the Mejliss. Now we learn from a contemporary that a deputation of Turkish ladies has been received by the Sultan, who consented to discuss with them the reform movement and the right of women to have clubs of their own. What his Majesty's real opinion of the innovation and incursion may have been we know not, but he is reported to have promised to do what he can to improve the lot of Ottoman women, which is certainly a point scored for the ladies.

Near East.

## Medical Work at Sivas, Turkey.

Report of the West Memorial Hospital, 1910-11.

Dr. Clark writes:—

**H**HE first period of our newly established work has passed. The seven years have been years of foundation laying and preparation. We return to the work after our furlough, with the feeling stronger than ever that in this centre of 700,000 people, about five-sixths Mohammedan, and in a city, the capital and trade junction, one half Mohammedan and one half Armenian, we are confronting a wonderful opportunity. The medical work is our only means of access to the Mohammedans, and we want to capture the fortress of Islam in this region for Jesus Christ.

During our absence in America the past year, under the very efficient management of Miss Cole, our hospital superintendent, the work was successfully continued. When we went, the American Board agreed to pay the salary of Dr. Karekin Sewny, a well-known Armenian physician and surgeon, to take our place in the interim. Dr. Shevki Bey, a prominent Turkish physician, the representative from Sivas in the new Parliament, was also a help in the work. Early in the fall he made a visit to Sivas, and asked permission to bring patients to the hospital that he might do his operations there. The Turks are not usually gifted as surgeons, but this man is an exception, and proved a successful operator. All his patients paid their hospital expenses, and so the month of September, which is usually dull, was exceptionally good, financially. We would like to speak in praise incidentally of Dr. Shevki Bey's work in pushing the enterprise for a good and pure water supply to the city. The large iron pipes are now arriving, and we hope that typhoid fever and cholera will, by this means, be practically terminated there.

During the severe winter forty-six cases of typhus fever were treated in the hospital, and despite the fact that many seemed moribund when they entered, only seven died. The hospital care not only serves the individual patient, but, by isolation, aids in limiting the spread of the disease. Among the patients were Miss Stucky, one of the Swiss missionaries, whose life was at times despaired of, and one of our nurses. Both finally made a good recovery.

The clinics were held as usual three times a week, and the visits numbered 1,952. The first part of each forenoon is devoted to the treatment of the out-patients, a majority of whom this year were eye cases, as Dr. Sewny has a wide reputation as an eye specialist. These treatments numbered 5,609. The clinics are introduced by prayer, and all are glad to be present, even the Turks joining in loud Amens. The hospital patients numbered 144. They have daily prayers, and receive religious

instruction from the physician and nurses. The schoolgirls held their usual Sunday song service, and this was greatly enjoyed. Our hospital staff remains as before, three Armenian young women nurses, a man, who besides caring for the men, has proved an earnest, faithful helper in many lines the druggist, the cook, and the laundress. This staff has proved a most faithful and efficient one. Dr. Karekin Sewny was called from the city several times, and his son, Dr. Levon Sewny, was an able substitute. He has also assisted his father at operations during the whole year. We hope to have his aid the coming year, and wish we could afford to pay for all of his time, which would be about \$500.

I spent most of my year in America in study, and reached home just in time to take part in the fight with cholera. The people, in their fear of the disease, had spread the report that the native physicians were being hired by the Government to poison the people, so the cholera victims were dying without medical care. However, they at once revealed their confidence in us, and I was kept very busy for more than a month. Meanwhile the confidence in the native physicians has been restored. We are now taking a little vacation, but deaths are still reported every day, and we expect that the epidemic will not stop until cooler weather comes.

A small piece of property has recently been added to the hospital grounds, and we expect soon to erect the new building for out-patient clinics, pharmacy, etc. With the increased accommodation which this will give in the main building, we believe that the work will continue to make rapid progress.

We are deeply grateful to the many friends who helped us financially the past year, thus making it possible to keep the hospital open and free from debt. The past year bedding and clothing have been sent by the ladies of the West Brattleboro Congregational Church and the New London Ladies' Missionary Society. Many others have made money contributions for specific objects connected with the work. One encouraging feature regarding our finances is, that some of the patients coming from Protestant churches in Sivas city and out-stations, have voluntarily agreed to take up an annual contribution for the hospital, and contributions of this kind have come this year. Though those have been small, they have shown a grateful and helpful spirit.

Thanks to the efforts of Dr. M. A. Jewett, American Consul in Trebizond, parcels post between the United States and Turkish Seaport towns has been established through the Austrian post-office system.

## Two Orphan Boys.

COPY OF LETTER FROM MR. GARDNER TO THE "FRIENDS OF ARMENIA."

HADJIN, October 17th, 1911.

Y DEAR FRIENDS,—

I want to thank you so much for your letter of August 30th, which told me that you had accepted the two orphan boys, Sarkis and Dikran, and were sending £14 for them, and also the five shillings for Hagop. Accept our deepest and heartiest appreciation for them. The money came in due time from Mr. Peet. I would have acknowledged it sooner, but I wanted to send you a picture of Sarkis. It is one where Sarkis and his com-

and Shar, whose homes—not yet rebuilt from the massacre, have suffered especially. Some people did not get back one-third of the wheat they had sown. The severe winter killed the wheat that was sown last fall, and there was not rain enough to bring a crop this summer. The result is that in many homes in these villages this winter there is practically nothing to eat. It seems a great pity to continue to give them relief, but unless relief comes, I do not see how it is going to be possible for them to get through the winter. They say that some of the Moslems



Two Orphan Boys.

panion Misack stand by my steps with some water-melons which they had brought as the only thing that they could give for their schooling. The smaller of the two boys is Sarkis. He is a bright, dear boy, and I trust may fulfil the hopes that we have in him. I have a picture of my entire village family. I will send that to you. Dikran is the second boy from the left in the lower row.

We thank you very much for all you are doing to work with and help us here. My boarding department is going on nicely, and I am very happy in this work for my boys. It could not be done were it not for the help that you and others are giving us. We trust it may count much in the establishment of Christ's Kingdom here.

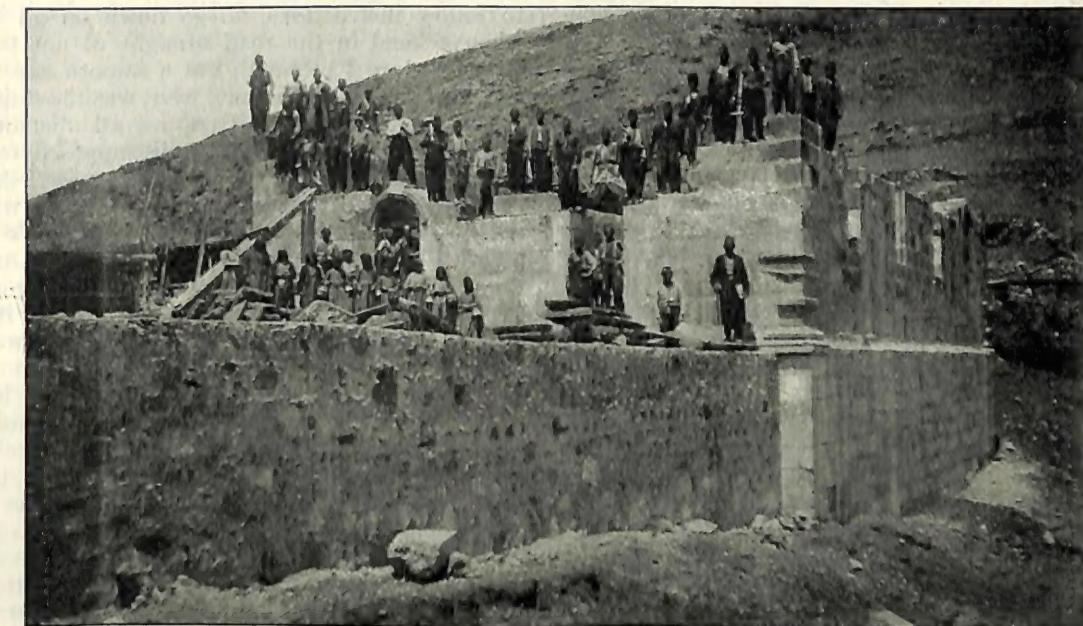
We are face to face with some hard problems this winter, caused by the failure of crops in many of these stricken villages, particularly Roomloo

can go down to the plain and find shelter and food in the villages of their co-religionists, but there is no such opportunity for the poor Christians. Appeals have come in already, but I am trying to make them devise every way by which they may take care of themselves. Here is a report from another village, Kara Keoy. There are 95 houses, and only 14 have sufficient food. Now what are we going to do? The massacre is over, people have helped these poor people. To have this crop failure come at the close of the past two years makes a very serious situation. It is not so in all sections, but seems to have struck this mountain section about here. If there comes any money for feeding such people which you could use in this direction, we would be glad to be the co-operators in the relief of those who must be hungry if some help does not come. Some of the people are in a good deal of

terror, feeling that as a result of the present war, some interior troubles may come. I think all is quiet about here, so far, and I trust it may continue so. And now with very much appreciation for all your great help to us here, I would be, ever most sincerely your fellow-worker,

(Signed) H. J. GARDNER.

shut the doors for the comers and goers at the school, and thus we count that she can earn a little towards her support, for we had no money to use in that way. She seems very eager and bright, and now we hope that we may keep her in the school again for next year. If some of this money is used for her, you will be pleased



Building of the Shar Church.

## Distress in Cesarea.

TALAS, TURKEY.

DEAR FRIENDS,—

It is with great appreciation that I acknowledge your gift from the "Friends of Armenia," for relief work in our field. Perhaps you may think of this station as Talas, but more generally it is called Cesarea—the Cesarea in Asia Minor, ancient Cappadocia. Talas is a smaller town near to Cesarea, but higher up on the mountain side where it is more healthful. Our boarding schools and hospital are located in Talas for this reason.

I well remember the time I met you in London a year ago last July, when I called at your office with Miss Mary Webb, of Adana.

The great blessing to the Armenian people about us here that comes from your Society, and the money which you send out for their relief, makes you well-known to all of the missionaries and workers here. Much is needed for relief at all times, and in these years since the massacres we have widows and children left without support. Though there was no massacre here in Cesarea and Talas, yet many men from here were at work around Adana and were among those who were killed. Last winter we took into our Girls' Boarding School a mite of a girl whose mother has five others at home, and whose father lost his life at Adana. We let this little Nevirig open and

to know about her. She was such a sad little girl, but now her face is bright and happy. When she came to us she was very proud of a pair of shoes that had been given her by a relative, but she had no clothes at all besides what she had on her back. There are many such girls here. In Zuizerdevre, near us, Miss Gerber has an orphanage for boys, but there is no place for the girls. We could take some of them into our school if your society could undertake their support. We keep them during the school year—10 months—for \$27, or about £5 10s. This does not include clothing and bedding, however.

Thanking you and the friends in London for this help, and wishing you great joy in the service

Yours sincerely,

SUSAN W. ORVIS.

There will be practically no oranges produced this year on the Black Sea coast on account of the damage done to the trees by the cold last winter. For the next three or four years the orange crop on this coast will be very small. The cold last winter was so severe that the branches of the orange trees were killed, and it will require several years for them to grow sufficiently to bear again.—Near East.

## Interesting Report of the Eastern Turkey Mission.

THE Annual Meeting of the American Mission, Eastern Turkey, was recently held in Bitlis. Delegates and non-delegates from Mardin, Harpoot, Erzeroum and Van, represented the different stations. It has been a time of great blessing to all of us, and to some the presence of the Master has been nearer than it has ever been before. Each session opened with Bible reading and prayer, followed afterwards with reports and discussions on the work of the different stations. Great love and harmony has been the prevailing note at all our meetings and not only has the loving Father drawn us nearer to Himself, but He has also drawn us nearer to one another as one family in the work He has given us to do in the different parts of Eastern Turkey.

We heartily thank our friends in the homeland for all their love and sympathy and help in the Lord's work in Armenia, and we pray that rich blessings may be theirs, and that their joy may be full in that day when the Master shall say, "As ye did it unto these, the least of my brethren, ye did it unto Me." Our journey from Van to Bitlis was very interesting; sometimes our way led us over steep, perilous mountains, over ways that seemed impassable. At night we pitched our tent and camped out, or were entertained by Armenians in their mud houses. We passed several Kurdish villages on our way. These Kurds are the wild people of the land, living mostly by robbery, and think very little of taking human life. They speak quite a different language to the Turks and Armenians; between these and the Turks, the poor Armenians suffer terribly. At one village, Kearasu, we were entertained by an Armenian Vartan, Arghagh. Here they seemed delighted to receive us and gave us a great feast of mardzoon, delicious cream, cheese, rice, and native bread (the latter I found very hard to eat), also the eggs, which the natives like swimming in fat, but we had a royal feast, for there were cherries and the most delicious honey I ever tasted.

Near the village of Kearasu was a neighbouring one, Kheezan, in which lived a Kurdish Sheik. As we had been instructed not to pass through without paying him a visit, or he would be much offended, we started out for Kheezan, taking our host with us, intending to return again to his house to pass the night.

Mounting our horses, away we went through valley and over steep, rocky mountains, drinking from all the springs available on the way. After a hard climb and scrambling down the mountains again like wild rabbits, we again mounted our horses, when suddenly one of our party announced "Now you must dismount and go down on your

hands and knees." Thinking we had come to a more difficult place than usual, I was quite willing to follow instructions, to go down on all fours, when a bend in the road brought us not to the difficult place I pictured, but a smooth easy way, where we saw in the distance what was the residence of the "holy sheik." Here we all dismounted and led our horses. No one is supposed to ride up to, or past, the residence of a great "sheik," and so, wishing to respect their custom, we walked up, but not as suggested on all fours. We were greatly disappointed, on our arriving, on finding the "sheik" was not at home, but had gone to the mountains with his four wives, where it was cooler. The servants invited us in, and brought us the usual native refreshments, which were placed on a low round table about fifteen inches from the ground. Round this we sat on cushions which were placed on the floor. These refreshments were served in a long hall, leading to the sheik's apartments, but we could not see any of the inner rooms as they were all locked up. We were objects of great curiosity to the servants, the women fingering our clothes and criticising all we had on. After resting a few hours, we visited the ruins of the city, which was near, after which we returned again to Kearasu for the night. The next morning, after breakfast, the Rev. E. A. Yarrow held a meeting, when about 25 or 30 Armenians attended. They seemed to enjoy it much. After it was over, we wished our kind friends good-bye and resumed our journey, arriving at Bitlis Saturday morning, after being five and a-half days on the journey. Here, within a few hours of each other, the Missionaries from the different stations arrived, and we lifted up our hearts in thankfulness to our Heavenly Father for bringing us safely to our journey's end, and now, as the time draws near for us to part again, we pray that we may return to our different stations with fresh zeal and longing to faithfully carry out the work, the Lord has planned for each of us to do.

We learn that the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople has issued a decree to the effect that in future all candidates for matrimony, male and female, shall be medically examined prior to the performance of the ceremony, in order to ensure that both contracting parties should be in perfect health before marriage. There is no doubt that great and lasting good may be accomplished if the decree is strictly enforced, and, indeed such a measure might be emulated with advantage by other communities, both in the East and West!

—Near East.

## Turkey and its People.

**T**HE following is an extract from an interesting review which appeared recently in "The Near East," of Sir Edwin Pears' new volume, entitled as above.

### A RELIABLE GUIDE.

The work with which Sir Edwin Pears has just enriched our knowledge is notably sane, as impartial as such a book can well be, and as far as we have been able to test it, eminently reliable at all essential points. In writing it, the author has placed his countrymen under a real obligation; and its appearance at a time when it behoves us all to take an intelligent interest in Turkey, and if possible to manifest a true friendship for the Turks, is a matter for hearty congratulation. "My purpose," runs the opening sentence, "is to give an account of the present position of the various races which form the population of Turkey; to show how they have arrived at that position; and to indicate, as far as I can, what are the circumstances and influences which are likely to modify their development."

These aims are achieved with marked success. One feels that Sir Edwin bore his purpose steadfastly in mind throughout the writing of the book. He never tells a tale for its own sake, and never indulges in descriptions of people or places merely because they are interesting or picturesque. The book, it is true, contains many a good story, pithily told, and here and there one comes across a delightful personal touch, or a bit of description that has the charm of a well-cut cameo; but they are always included with a purpose, not "for the sake of art alone." The most vivid impression left upon the reader is, therefore, one of strength and truthfulness similar to that produced by the study of a series of photographs from untouched negatives. For this we should feel sincerely thankful, especially at the present time, when, if we are to do the best we can both for our own interests and for the party of true reform in Turkey, the first essential is to arrive at the truth.

### HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

Naturally, what nine-tenths of Sir Edwin's readers will be most anxious to learn, is whether he has real hope of progress for Turkey. "Will she go forward, or will she relapse into her former state of apathy and stagnation?" they will probably ask. His reply will be welcome to Turkey's well-wishers, cautious though it be. It is to be found in the form of many passages scattered through the book, and it is summed up in the concluding sentences:—

"I have confidently asserted in my short sketch that the Turkish nation in the nineteenth century had lost some of the barbarism which had characterised it in previous centuries; and I have indicated that the condition of the Turkish

people in the middle of last century was better than it was between 1820 and 1830, and that the population even under Abdul Haniid, and in spite of him, made a real advance. An Arab proverb says, 'The dogs bark, but the caravan moves on.' Those who have seen the lines of camels pursuing their course with steady, stolid, unheeding, but unresting steps, and who have witnessed their disregard of attacks by the village packs of wolf-like hounds, will recognize the vividness of the proverb. It applies to Turkey; in spite of the disaffection of reactionaries, of fanatics, of indifference, cynicism, and other hostile forces, there is reason to believe that Turkey will continue in her course of advancement. If her people have learned or show themselves capable of learning the lesson of religious equality, she will yet take her place among the civilized nations."

This is optimism of a somewhat guarded character, it must be owned; but coming from such a source the opinion is distinctly encouraging. And the statement that Turkey has actually been making progress through so many years during which she was declared by her enemies to be in a state of utter stagnation, is one to be carefully noted. Sir Edwin Pears, it may be added, only puts the assertion forward, after narrating events which fully justify him in so doing.

His profound knowledge of his vast theme, his intense desire to do justice to each of the peoples he writes of, the courage he shows in stating what he holds to be true—whether it happens to agree with the popular view or not—his obvious wish to see Turkey rise to a position of true prosperity, and withal his sense of humour, which peeps out here and there in delightful fashion, combine to make the book truly admirable.

## Band of Mercy.

Miss Newnham, of Bardezag, writes:—

At the instigation of Mrs. Manning, of Robert College, we formed a Band of Mercy, which has run for a month or so, and has many members; this is a work terribly needed in Turkey, where animals are treated most cruelly. It will need long training to overcome the boyish callousness to the sufferings of others. Nowadays stray cats and dogs get a welcome from our boys, and one youngster made a mud nest, lined it with feathers, and stuck it up over the door of the infant school, hoping the swallows would adopt it! The birds, after inspecting it carefully, decided to build for themselves next door; and here, with shouting boys always in and out, close by, they laid their eggs.

If a boy, overcome with curiosity, climbed up and fingered the eggs, his playmates would march him up as a prisoner to be remonstrated with. To their honour be it recorded that when school broke up there were six little eggs still safe in that nest, within reach of one hundred pairs of boys' arms.

## Great Need of Hospital Nurses in Asia Minor.

BY REV. HAROLD J. GARDNER.

[We commend the following letter especially to the notice of our readers. The position in the Adana Hospital is critical, for it is impossible that Miss Davies can, for long, continue her strenuous labours. When one realizes what Hospital work means, even in our well equipped, finely staffed institutions, what must it be in Adana, where the cases are in so many instances complicated by long journeys—want of initial care—and desperate poverty, and where necessary appliances are so woefully limited? Miss Davies is young, hopeful, enthusiastic, energetic, and well trained, but even to one of her elastic temperament the strain of being in sole charge as nurse, with no trained help to fall back upon, must be terrible, and cannot be continued, or she, too—the last of the brave band of English nurses at the Adana Hospital—will fail. A letter written by Dr. Cyril Haas on October 18th, tells us that "work is bearing down hard on the limited staff, and Miss Davies has been working almost constantly for the last three days and nights with some of the emergency patients." We want to be able to write that sufficient funds have come to hand to warrant our granting the pathetic prayer for another English nurse for Adana. We earnestly pray for a generous response to this appeal.—ED.]

ADANA, Oct. 1st, 1911.

DEAR FRIENDS,—

Last week we had the joy of welcoming back our Dr. Chambers. So sorry he had not been able to call in London, as we so hoped he would be able to tell out the Hospital's great need to our English friends. I have been having a talk with him, and he asks me to write you about a matter which is pressing upon our hearts very much, and that is, under our present circumstances, it is impossible to go on without another trained nurse. Our position just now is: I am quite alone, Miss Wallis leaves for England in a few days, Miss Talbot is already there, and I have heard to-day there is a thought of her staying there another year. Even when she comes it will only be to help in very small ways, her operation having been such a serious one. I have been asked to take over the Superintendence of the Hospital. This brings so many calls upon one's time and strength, that I find I cannot possibly be as free as I ought to be for the necessary overlooking of the wards, etc. Dr. Chambers suggested that if we made known our need to you, you would help us. Could you possibly undertake the support of a trained nurse and send her out as soon as possible? I could easily recommend you one, as I know there are several trained nurses waiting to come out, who are now having their missionary course. If only their support could be provided, it would be well to have one young enough to get the language without much difficulty, and grow up into the work as it were. Please let me know what you think, and may God guide and direct you in your great work.

We are now about to open hospital. It will be good to have the patients again. Many operation cases are waiting. Dr. Haas, who now undertakes the supervision of the Hospital, is a keen missionary as well as a capital surgeon, so

we are looking forward to a year's good work. Our prayer is that the blessing of the Lord may rest upon each one and make this a place of teaching and winning many souls for His Kingdom. We were all very interested in the appeal which was made for the Hospital in your July number. Let us hope it will be greatly used. It is so good to know that God is able to lay the needs of His work upon the hearts of His children. The silver and the gold are His. How good He has been to us in the past. Thanking you again for all your interest, prayers, and help.

Yours,

ANNE DAVIES.

HADJIN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA,

Sept. 2nd, 1911

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—

You have been such good friends of ours that we turn to you again to tell you about another phase of our need here. We have always appreciated your generous response and your help, and it is a great comfort to us to feel that behind us are such warm and loyal friends. This time we want to tell you a little of our need for medical assistance. For years we have been wanting a doctor and a nurse. In case a doctor could not be possible, we have at least needed most sadly a nurse. We have hoped for a long time that one might come from America, but our hopes have never been fulfilled.

Here in the city there are hundreds and hundreds of cases of bad eyes; instruction in cleanliness and some simple eye treatment would avail to help a vast number of them. The people are in utter ignorance as to the fundamental laws of cleanliness, sanitation, and proper care of the bodies. We have just been for two weeks in one of our villages. Mother after mother brought her sick, weak baby to us to see if we could not help in some way. Sometimes before another 24 hours were over the little ones were gone. We believe a great deal of that sickness could be avoided if the mothers

only knew how to properly feed and cleanse the babies. Even in their sick, puny condition they would give them grapes and anything else they cried for. They carried them in such uncomfortable positions, in their dirt they wrapped them in such heavy blankets, that our hearts ached for the poor little sufferers. How we longed that a nurse might be with us to give them some instruction and some help. Then we had visions of such a nurse giving some instructions to the girls in the Home School here, who might be able to go to their villages later and teach the women some of the simple rules of health. Again in our schools there is much sickness sometimes. We need the advice and help of a nurse very much. Among the missionaries at times such assistance would be invaluable. For example, just at present Mrs. Eby, of the Mennonite Orphanage, is ill. They

as in some respects their training fits them especially for some phases of the work out here. Although we have this deep need, we have not the funds for salary, travelling expenses, and the general expenses of the work. We are wondering if it would be possible for you to assume part of these expenses. The salary of a single woman here is rated at £107. We feel that this would be necessary for her to meet the cost of living. We think we can obtain a certain amount of medicines from a firm in America. The people are too poor to pay much for remedies. Of course, a nurse would not do the general practice of a physician, but she would be able to use a certain amount of medical supplies most effectively. We would give her a room in our home, and we trust that she would find her place in our family comfortable and pleasant.



The Rev. Harold J. Gardner with his Group of Village Boys.

telegraphed to Mersin for Dr. Peoples a week ago. He cannot come. They telegraphed to Dr. Haas of Adana. He will not be able to get here for several days yet. Had we a skilful nurse here I think it is quite probable that the call for the doctor might be unnecessary. But enough, the field for usefulness is unlimited, and is as wide as the need.

As I told you we have been disappointed in anyone coming to us from America, but at last our hearts are all made glad by hearing from Miss P—B—that she would be ready to come to us from England in about two months. Perhaps you know Miss B—and know of her work. She has been at work in Diabekir, and is well recommended. Her previous experience here, of course, is a very valuable asset. We would be very glad of the services of an English nurse,

We have written to our Board in America to see if they cannot assume the balance of the responsibility for her salary and travelling expenses if you were not able to assume it entirely.

We will appreciate any attention that you can give to this matter. Our need is made more pressing by the long distance away of the nearest reliable physician. It takes three days at best to come from Adana. At times there is only a Moslem doctor in connection with the soldiers at Hadjin. Thus in case of emergencies for general work, a nurse is indispensable. Hoping that the way for Miss B—coming will open, we are

Most gratefully yours,

(Signed) HAROLD J. GARDNER.

Any funds forwarded to us for this great need, we will gladly transmit to Mr. Gardner.

## Hospitals.

Dr. Cyril Haas, of Adana, writes :—

We are most grateful to acknowledge your gift of £3 7s. 6d. sent through Mr. Peet. This shall be consecrated to sacred use, in caring for the poor suffering and sick. It is one of the highest ambitions of Miss Davies, who shall manage the Hospital this year, and myself, to use all monies and gifts with the utmost care and economy. To this end, among other things, we shall prepare and sterilize our own cotton and gauze dressings—an item of large expense in any hospital, when these things must be purchased already prepared. I believe the most careful economy on our part, will always increase confidence in our work on the part of those interested. Thus we hope to give you some interesting statistics before the end of the year.

I have also before me your letter relative to the operating table. How kind of you all to take so much trouble in securing for us a standard table with latest improvements. I'm sure we cannot be too grateful. We shall prize your table so much more, because it is a definite gift from interested ones, and I am very anxious to see it. It will be a glad day for me when I can use it in relieving a suffering Armenian or Turk, who may get, not alone some help from the gift, but partake also of the love of the hearts who gave. As soon as it is set up in the hospital, it will be our privilege to send to each of the donors a little word of appreciation. We thank you intensely for all your interest in this great work, and shall unite with you in constant intercession that these pressing needs may not be neglected by those who name His name. Thanking you again for your great kindnesses.

Nurse Davies, of Adana Hospital, writes :—

A man was brought to us who had been found dying by the roadside. It seems he had been taken ill at the inn, and so great is the native's horror of disease, that he was put out and left to die. We soon found it was too late to do anything for him except make his last days as comfortable as possible. Time and space forbid my giving any more details of others who have come, suffering from all kinds of diseases, some from wrong treatment by native doctors. One man whose foot had been crushed by part of a building falling upon him, went to one of these doctors. He first sewed up the wound, not troubling to clean it. After a few days the man came to us in a fearful state. Had he waited much longer he would certainly have lost his foot and very likely his life.

It may interest my readers to take a peep into the men's ward. You will notice it is rather a mixture of East and West. The lovely new bedsteads are decidedly Western, while the big coloured coverlets are very Eastern. They are

stuffed with wool and are nice and warm for winter, but not very comfortable for summer. Having just had a welcome present of sheets and blankets, we are hoping next year to do away with the coverlets. We have ordered native quilts to be made. They will probably cost over £10. Perhaps some kind friends would like to help share the expense. They will be strong and washable, and will make our wards look very comfortable and pretty. Beside each bed stands a locker on which is an earthenware water pitcher, an indispensable article to every Oriental. On the walls are bright coloured texts in various languages, the work of loving native helpers. Among the patients there are found many nationalities, Moslems, Armenians, Greeks, and others living together, getting to know each other and often helping each other. Surely there can be no better way of breaking down prejudice and native hatred than this.

Now a word about our helpers. How often during the past year have we praised God for our native workers. Ignorant and untrained they are in many ways, but I truly believe each one is seeking to live for the Master. As one hears them at morning prayers praying for God's blessing on the hospital, the thought comes that God surely will bless such an earnest band of workers in their efforts to do their part towards the extension of His kingdom. Most of these helpers are the fruit of the Mission Schools, so to those who have little faith in missions I would say let them come out here to see what God has done in the hearts of some of these people.

A few words on what has been done for the spiritual good of the patients. Each morning a Biblewoman gives her message in both men's and women's wards. Most evenings Marian, our clinic helper, reads to the men, and often has opportunities for serious talks with her listeners. Many have testified to the good they have received through these talks. Morning prayers are always held in the women's ward. On Sundays, young men from the Protestant Church hold a short service in the men's ward, while teachers from the girls' schools occasionally sing to the women. Thus it will be seen that the spiritual side of the work is by no means crowded out. But all that is being done is with the one aim in view—the highest good of the patients.

The hospital patients in the wards this year of the Central Turkey College, Aintab, have numbered 223, spending in the hospital 4,659 days, an average of 21 days; 95 patients have been received entirely free; 107 paid in full; 75 patients have been Mohammedans.

A special hospital chaplain has had charge of the evening services in the large ward, and of the services preceding the clinics this year in the Central Turkey College, Aintab. He has given much time, also, to personal work and to visiting the out-patients in their homes

I had an interesting interview with Miss Lydia Talbot, nurse of the Adana Hospital, this autumn, who, unfortunately, will not be able to return to her work yet awhile; she underwent a serious operation at the Syrian Protestant College Hospital at Beyrouth last summer, and spoke with deep appreciation and gratitude of the skill and care of Dr. Moore, whom she considers, under God, saved her life. She spoke in warm terms, too, of the kindness and devotion of Miss Van Zandt, the sister-in-charge. We, too, owe them a debt of gratitude in preserving this valuable life for further work, we trust, in Turkey; Miss Wallis is invalided home, and Miss Davies is now the only nurse-in-charge, a state of things we earnestly trust will not long continue.—[ED.]

## Educational.

Professor Merrill, of Aintab, writes :—

"The boys' orphanage work, which Miss Frearson was carrying with the work of the Marden Hill orphanage, has proved too much, and she has been obliged to resign from the former. Miss Sears, who came out to be Miss Frearson's private secretary, has been willing to accept the position, and she has been appointed by the station as superintendent of the boys' orphanage. This has necessitated our becoming responsible for her salary, and for the expense to which Miss Frearson went in bringing her to this country, but there seemed no other way open, and, indeed, this seemed a very satisfactory solution. How Miss Sears' salary will be provided I do not know. The committee seem much pleased with the way in which she is taking hold of the work."

## MARASH.

A small school for the Blind was opened here a few years ago. The Y.W.C.A. have been most interested in this, and it meets a sorely felt need, for the blind here are in a most miserable condition indeed. The number of teachers in the Protestant schools are 40, the number of pupils in the Protestant schools are 1,466; the number of pupils in the Gregorian schools are 1,850; the number of pupils in the Roman Catholic schools are 629.

## DR. RAYNOLDS, VAN.

Our schools have opened very prosperously, more than 900 children now gathering daily in the two schools on our premises. We expect that the boys will be able to enter their new building in a week or two.

NAVAL DOCK FOR TURKEY.—According to the *Egyptian Gazette*, an Anglo-German company is now endeavouring to obtain a concession from the Sublime Porte to build an Ottoman dock in the port of Smyrna. The development of the Ottoman Navy makes such a dock a point of essential and vital importance. The Golden Horn is to be given up, owing to its small size.

## "Persia and Turkey in Revolt."\*

Mr. Fraser's story of wanderings in Persia, which has recently been noticed in the columns of *The Near East*, throws a flood of light on the condition of Mesopotamia. He travelled from Bushire to Baghdad by steamer; then rode along the left bank of the Euphrates to Deir-el-Zor, where he joined a small caravan bound for Damascus. During this last stage he fell among thieves, and his account of an escape from destruction is the most thrilling episode of an absorbing book (p. 408). The journey homewards took Mr. Fraser through Syria and European Turkey, giving him ample opportunity to ascertain provincial opinion of the new regime.

That the author is much more than an enterprising journalist is proved by the following description of a moonlight ride to Palmyra :—

"Overhead, from east to west, raced an interminable procession of tightly-packed clouds, borne by a swift wind in the upper skies. Between the passing of each cloud the moon flooded the desert with unearthly light, herself floating serene and full-faced in the translucent purple above. As the dark shapes, fringed with silver, advanced through the heavens a mighty black shadow would rush across the land. There followed instant night, and the blotting out of distant hills and pale gleaming rocks. Then the light would come again with magic suddenness like a gigantic broom sweeping up the murk. Far above us a gale of wind made the clouds to gallop; but down below reigned calm and a mysterious stillness broken only by the crunching of our horses' feet on the gravel of the way. One of my escort was a singer, and at times he rent the night's peace with the melancholy cadences of Arab song. His raucous voice alternately lashed the wilderness with strident calling and sank into a croon so sweet, it seemed the very creeping things must come forth to hear" (p. 384).

Most records of travel belong to the Literature of Knowledge; their value decreases with the relentless advance of time. Such passages as this rank with the Literature of Power; they are *κτήμα εἰς ἀεί*, a perennial treasure for the human race. If Mr. Fraser had lived three centuries ago he might have written an epic poem!

As a celebration of the anniversary of the Constitution, the local government of Aintab conducted formal opening exercises at three new primary schools in that city. During the last year six new primary schools have been established there, these three in the city and three in the villages; and there are now twenty-four altogether. These schools are said to average about 150 pupils, and are in addition to the mosque schools, of which there are so many.

\* "Persia and Turkey in Revolt." By D. Fraser. (Blackwood. 12s. 6d. net).

**Industrial.**

MARASH.

**Miss Salmond writes :—**

Very many thanks for the orders you have given me, as well as for all you are to give. So many of these widows tell me, who is there that we can go to, but to you? God does help us, and we pray for you always. It is most pathetic. Last season we had a large order for lace work on handkerchiefs, but this season no orders are coming in, and so there are sad hearts and empty cupboards for these poor widows.

**Miss Newnham, of Bardezag, writes :—**

Carpet work has held on its way fairly; the tailoring was mostly done by one of the orphans, and our uniform in winter of red jerseys (the gift of Miss Eleanor Robinson) and navy trousers looked very neat. The new stocking machine, Harrison's, was a great relief to Miss Mallefer when it recovered from its weeks of soaking after the fire in the ship on its way out. The bandsaw, which shared the same fate, took a good deal of polishing and then got to work, helping in making up a number of American rocking-chairs and other things left in stock, for our workshop has not been so evidently successful this year, having failed to find a sale for its work. We started out with more salaried help and could not cover our outlay; let us hope that next year we may find workers with the particular qualities that may insure us more reward for our labours. Having no pressing orders, more time could be given to teaching, and the boys have profited, learning the use of various machines, which is a distinct gain to them, and may be also to the Home if these same boys have perseverance to continue working. Our trial is that as soon as a boy has learned enough to be useful in any department, he is apt to drop out. Still we feel that the principle of the work is so good, and it is so important to instil the spirit of self-help into these lads, who care only for book learning, that we are seeking the way to make one more advance step. Until now the workshop has been in the basement of the High School, a space that they can ill spare to us, and that is neither as dry nor well ventilated as we need. So permission to build was obtained of the village authorities, and in a fit of hopefulness we dug for the foundations of a new shop at the back of the Home. Then 101 difficulties cropped up, materials are unusually dear and hard to find, etc., etc., and the project is still under discussion. Such midnight sessions as preceded our early start, and such knotty points that had to be decided! There are no funds available for this outlay, and it can only be undertaken as a private venture unless some labour-lover would give us about £200 to put up a light, airy place, where work would be a pleasure, with store-room and master's living rooms above! That is quite a bright suggestion, now, don't you think?

As to the needful but uninteresting subject of funds, we have done far better than we anticipated, and thankfully report a surplus, which we must proceed to spend as fast as possible. Fearing a minus, we have used extreme economy this year, which necessitates an immediate outlay for underclothing, bed linen, and other things, which cannot hold out any longer. Also we plan the comfort of a new roofing; no needless luxury, you would admit, had you seen the Scout bands placing every available vessel, even kitchen trays, to protect the beds from the drippings on a rainy night. Mr. Peet strongly recommends metal shingles as the one perfect, permanent roof; let us see what philanthropists can be found in that line of business over the water. This letter is finished at Patras, Greece, during an enforced delay on account of quarantine. I have had a depressing peep into the troubles of poor Armenians flying from their own land to one where they think there is true liberty and hope. If I succeed in getting into Canada with the two orphans I am trying to place out, I hope to send a picture of their forerunners; two boys who have fulfilled the five years' conditions of steady, hard work and have become fully possessed of their homesteads. They now want to help some others through the difficulties they have so pluckily overcome. The two travellers are trying to arrange with a Greek tailor for the use of a machine, in order to make themselves some clothes and not spend the waiting time in idleness.

Ever gratefully your Steward in the work,  
(Miss) SOPHIA NEWNHAM.

P.S. from Prince Albert, Western Canada.—With our Father's help we have at last reached this haven of rest and cheer. Encountering many difficulties of which we had had no idea, after delays owing to restrictions on account of cholera in the East, and to stringent immigration laws in the West, we have been met by the utmost kindness from Government officials in Ottawa and Winnipeg, as well as by the Y.W.C.A. members in those cities. Hachig, the elder of the two boys in our party, has gone on to the farms with two old schoolmates, who, having been out here six years or so, have with honest labour come into full possession of their homesteads, and he intends to succeed like them, having the advantage of his skill in tailoring, which should get him work in winter.

*Mrs. Shepard, who has done so much in furthering Industrial work among the Armenian women of Turkey, writes from Hartford, U.S.A. :—*“ My sister's work, which all comes to this country, has been the means of getting a score of Turkish girls to attend her Charity Schools for the poor classes—both Armenian and Turkish. It is the Industrial help which has opened the door for this coming of the Turkish girls—something not before known in Aintab region. I wish all people could realize as your Society does the value of Industrial aid in Mission work. Certainly much more should be done for opening this door in Asia Minor than has been done.”

**Euphrates College.**

Our new president, Mr. Ernest Riggs, and his devoted wife have come to us full of desire for the highest interests of the College. They received a warm welcome, and have already brought a blessing to all.

Our hearts are rejoiced to know that, at last, a Kindergarten teacher has been appointed. We expect that she will soon leave the home-land and that she will be here at the opening of the school-year. Quite a number of graduates were waiting her coming to take the Kindergarten Training Course, but it seems best to postpone the class till Miss Hatley has time to master the language, though there is an urgent call for trained Kindergarten teachers.

For years we have tried in a quiet way to raise the standard of the College. Much has been accomplished, but we were not satisfied. It has been the desire of my heart, for a long time, that radical changes be made. A committee was appointed, and we have worked hours and hours. The result is that the pupils are to have less hours in the school-room and more time for independent study, that we have adopted the principle of electives, that new branches have been introduced, that there is to be a course of four years in the High School, instead of three, and four years in the Primary School instead of five.

We are trying to perfect a plan so that the teachers who stay from year to year, may be able to go abroad to study.

The price of food supplies and wood has steadily risen for several years. Owing to the intense cold of the winter, many animals were frozen to death, and so the price of butter, cheese, and meat is very high. We have, therefore, been obliged to raise the price of board to six liras a year.

A teacher was engaged especially to teach cutting and dressmaking. There has been a great change in the taste of the girls, and in their desire for simplicity. Most of the girls can plan, cut, and make pretty dresses in good taste.

Boxes from friends at home enabled us to gladden the hearts of the pupils at Christmas, and to send gifts to the girls who were teaching in the villages. Before the girls received their presents, they had a service for “Giving.” Money and food were brought for the poor.

Because there is such a call for teachers in the villages, and because we wish the girls who are helped, to work for others, each year we have a Normal Class. From this class, girls are sent to supply the needs in the field. This year, 19 undergraduates and 35 graduates are teaching outside of our school; of these, 18 are orphans who have been helped to an education. Some of these girls have had a wonderful influence in the villages, being loved by all and leading souls to Christ.

Of the College we hear that the Christian Association and Christian Endeavour Societies have grown in numbers and influence. The Association has raised eleven liras, five liras for

our girl in India Seminary, and six liras for a village school in our field. The intermediate Christian Endeavour Society has given money for a bed and bedding in the hospital.

Many of the older girls and teachers have held meetings in the near villages. They have conducted temperance, mothers' and purely spiritual meetings. Usually, they have been welcomed, occasionally they have been turned away. Near the close of the year, we had a missionary meeting in which the girls told of the work in this land. It made me happy to see how the needs of the women and girls had touched the hearts of our girls.

For several years the seniors of the two departments have graduated together. This year, 22 girls graduated, our largest class. Four had the honour of reading essays in Armenian, Turkish, or English. Two of the girls will teach for us this coming year. It was a very happy day for us. Twenty-five years ago, two girls graduated. One of these was Miss Vehesa Shooshanian. She has been a teacher ever since. She was specially honoured during the services. She was given a silver present at the dinner of the aluninae.

There are many things that we need. We need money for board and tuition of poor pupils, for a new dormitory and rooms and teachers. There is a constant need for new books. We thank all the dear friends who have helped us in any way this year. We could not carry on our work without their loving sympathy.

In behalf of the College,  
Harpoot. W. L. DANIELS.

**Chrome Mines in Turkey.**

The chrome ore found in Turkey is largely in the form of serpentine, and more than half the mines are found near Mount Olympus. The vilayets of Adana, Aidin, and European Turkey furnished the bulk of the remainder. One source is at a point some seventy kilometres from Kütahia, on the southern slopes of Olympus; the ore in its crude state is carried on camels to Kütahia, thence by rail to Derinje, on the Gulf of Nicomedia, and by boat to Europe, mainly to Germany. Another mine is at Adranos, south-west of Mount Olympus, whence the ore is carried by waggons to Gemleik, on the Gulf of Moudania, and thence shipped to Europe. Still other mines are at Inegeul and Enen, conceded to English companies, and at Tavshanli, the property of an Armenian. The last two named are not worked at present. Other mines are found at Magnesia, Angora, Smyrna, Adalia, Marik, and near Aleppo. Those in the Adana vilayet are apparently very rich indeed but are not systematically worked. Those near Mersin produced in 1910 about 1,800 tons of ore. Those in the European provinces are not as productive as the above. They are found near the railroad line between Salonica and Usküb, and the output goes largely to Bosnia and Hungary. About 4,600 tons were shipped in 1910 from Smyrna to the United States. The total output of Turkey is about 40,000 tons per year.—Orient.

## Distress in the Hadjin Region.

A Letter from Rev. T. F. Barker.

DEAR FRIENDS,—

In Matthew 9, 35-36, we read that it was after our Saviour went about through all the cities and VILLAGES that He was moved with compassion. How little this means to those living in Christian lands, who see in every little village and hamlet, a good school, and not only one church but two or three, and sometimes four, all trying their best to support a preacher.

How different were the villages among which Jesus went, and how different are those in this

village, burst forth a small stream, which, according to the villagers' knowledge is seen only once in 30 years. The Priest announced that this was Holy Water sent of God to heal the sick in this region. This announcement was sent to all the other villages and scores of sick people and invalids were brought several days' journey on donkeys and horses to wash in this water, at the fountain of which a rude sign was erected, "This water is holy." Some days hundreds of people were seen bathing in this stream, and it was a common thing to meet donkeys loaded with jars of water



One Side of Hadjin.

land! Everek is surrounded with 36 villages, with 40 to 800 houses each, yet we find them in such a condition as to move any Christ-like heart to compassion.

It is true that in some of these villages there are small churches which are at times crowded with hungry souls. It is true that near the door of these small rough buildings are fountains where they wash their feet and hands, but when you look into scores of faces of those who sit before you, eager to receive every word that you say, you decide at once that they long for the living water.

A short time ago an event occurred in the village of Injasoo, just one and a-half hour's distance from our home, which marks the ignorance and superstition that reigns in these villages.

As a consequence of the severe winter and great snowfall from the mountain at the side of this

on the road on their way to other villages.

To-day while in the market 15 horses passed me, some bearing soldiers, some villagers, while on the side of one of these was a long bundle balanced by stones. I asked what all this meant, and my informant explained it thus: In the village of Fraton, three hours distance from Everek, is a small Mohammedan mosque, which was supplied by two of their religious instructors, called Faakas or Hojas. At this particular season of the Fast of Ramason, worship being insisted upon, these two Mohammedan preachers began to argue as to who should preach first. The one not being able to convince the other that he must preach first, became enraged, and getting a revolver, shot him dead. And this which I had seen was the funeral procession, the corpse being taken to be buried with special ceremony among their holy dead.

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As a consequence of the severe winter and great snowfall from the mountain at the side of this

In these villages are children whom we long to take and train for Christ. There are many orphans, but children with both parents also, who, although they are very poor, are glad to pay all they can toward giving them a Christian training. And until God gives us the means to supply these villages with a teacher, I cannot resist taking a few of such children to our school.

To-day a father and his two eldest sons came with about \$12.00 and two lambs, and begged me to take their thirteen-year-old boy, David. I told them that they must try and get him some clothes too, as he was in his village suit, which seems very strange to the city boys. Soon, out of their long bag, hidden away in their girdle, which in some cases is eight yards long, wound round and round their waists, were gathered pennies, and off they started to the market to get samples of cloth. As the dear old father kissed his son good-bye he said to me: "I hand him over to you. I want you to give him a Christian training so that next year you can send him back to teach in our village." I heard the older brother telling a man, "Our David is going to be a Christian teacher. My, won't that be grand," etc.

Dear friends, the thought of turning out of raw village material a teacher in one year, may seem ridiculous to you, but who knows what even one year's training may do for a boy? About three weeks ago one of our boys returned to us after a short summer vacation, and he told me that each day he read his Bible and had prayer with his relatives, and I believe, as he said, that all their tears as they listened to him, will not be in vain.

After years of toil, God is raising up teachers for us out of our own orphan children, and not less than 14 are now among our workers at the two stations, Hadjin and Everek. What joy it gives us to have them fill such responsible positions so well.

The sending of teachers to these villages depends upon extra funds which we as yet are unable to supply.

Yours for Christ and Turkey,

T. F. BARKER.

Supt. of United Orphanage and Mission, Everek (Develou), Turkey-in-Asia.

The Anatolian Railroad proposes to extend its line from Angora via Yozgat to Sivas, and to have a connecting line from Yozgat via Caesarea and Nigde to the Baghdad Railroad near Eregli.

Prof. Richter, who was carried off by brigands near the Greek frontier some months ago, has been set at liberty and has arrived at Salonica. He reports having spent most of this time on Greek territory, but the brigands released him, on the payment of Lt. 3,500 ransom, on the Turkish side near Elassona.

## Food Scarcity in Asia Minor.

In a report recently issued by the Bureau of Manufacturers, Washington, Mr. W. W. Masterson, U.S. Consul at Kharput, writes:—Although the prospects are so favourable for the grain and fruit crops, there is a lamentable shortage in the meat supply and milk, and other foods made from milk, that form such a large part of the people's sustenance. This shortage was occasioned by the terrible destruction among the live stock of the country by the rigorous winter. A great portion of the cattle, sheep, and goats are owned by nomad tribes of Kurds that wander about this whole country with their flocks and herds. In the summer the live stock is allowed to graze on the mountains where the grass is abundant and water plentiful, and as the winter gradually approaches, the Kurds move off to the south to the Mesopotamian Plain, where the winters are comparatively mild, and where grazing is good throughout that season.

This last winter, however, was the most severe ever known in this country, the snows extended south even down into the sub-tropics, and over this winter grazing land, the snow was several feet deep and lasted throughout the entire winter. The people were helpless to provide against such conditions, there was no food procurable for the live stock and little for the inhabitants, 20 per cent. of whom, and 70 to 80 per cent. of the live stock, starved to death. In consequence of this terrible mortality among the live stock, there has been a great increase in the price of meat and milk products; many of the butchers' shops have been closed, and meat has become an article of luxury, while butter and cheese are scarcely to be found in the market. Not only is this scarcity felt now, but it will be several years before the amount of live stock will be equal to what it was last year, and probably stock will have to be imported from other sections of the country to make up the deficiency.



Making the Native Bread.

## Extracts from Mission Letters.

### Miss Salmond, of Marash, writes:—

You may be interested to know of a little extra work I have been doing. In the mountain, in conversation with Miss Gordon one day, I said how I longed to do something to help these women who are sent out to needy villages, where there is often *no* preacher, no school, no guide of any kind, but where there are men and women thirsting for the *Truth*. The result was that for the last *ten days* some 12 or 14 widow women have come together at my house and we have studied St. Paul's letters and the Pilgrim's Progress. I have dared to call it a *Bible* School. I can say my pupils have been most attentive and express much gratitude, and I do hope that it will be of lasting benefit to them. It has been good for me, though my language is so poor. The Great Teacher can write His lessons on their hearts. I have had two of the Keswick addresses translated for them also. One of the women was Kamer from Alabash. Her field lies all among the villages near the "Friends' Bridge." Of course, she laments deeply the catastrophe, and is believing that it may be restored, but **she affirms that in the short time it was there, 100 years' work it enabled the villagers to do. She would not hear that this was an exaggerated estimate, no, no.** These days the schools are opening again, and it is a busy time getting them started right.

We have had two weddings also. One of our very nicest girls, *Senem*, who has been supported by American friends, was married to a young man, who is pastor in a town near Oorfa. We miss her very much, but she will be a very useful *helpmeet*. The other one, Maritza, also support from United States, was in the work room, and handy with her fingers. Her young man is here in one of our churches, and she will be a power for good also, I am quite sure.

### Dr. Raynolds, of Van, writes:—

Poverty is increasing about us, and my poor wife is already overborne by applications for help from really heartrending cases, but we have as yet no means beyond our personal ones, for helping them.

### Mrs. Barker, Everek, writes:—

Miss Nora Lambert, sister of Miss Rose Lambert, has come from Hadjin to help us on this station this year.

### Miss Graffam, of Sivas, writes:—

One of our teachers, a young man about 25, has a great desire to study medicine, but no money, and I spent most of my time trying to

persuade him that it was too difficult to earn the money to go to Beirut, and I succeeded pretty well, but almost the first time I saw him after he got home he said: "Miss Graffam, I know all you say is true, but we must have doctors." His mother had just died of typhoid fever from lack of care, and he said at least one died every day while I was there. It is a city of 20,000 and one Turkish city physician, who has been sent by the Government and does not care whether he sees patients or not, even if he knew enough to do anything if he did see them. It is simply dreadful the way people die off in places like that for the simple lack of a self-sacrificing doctor. After a week's visit there, I hired a horse with his owner, and put all my things in two bags, one each side of the horse, spread my bed on the top, and, perched on that, came over the mountain to this place, where we have both a boys' and girls' school. The first news here was that cholera was raging, 25 deaths in a day in these three or four villages within an hour's ride.

I sent a telegram at once to Sivas for medicine and for Dr. Clark if possible. We had given our pupils pills (paid for out of relief money you sent) to take home with them, and they had more or less been scattered around. The people believe that the doctors poison those that are sick, and so do not call them, and now they just beg for those pills. I have eleven left, and I give them with great care, but I do hope some will come soon.

Yesterday a policeman came and just begged for two pills, "One for his brother and one for his wife," who were both taken. I shall stay here for the present; in fact, as a result of my telegram, they have ordered quarantine from Sivas now, so that going home will not be easy.

I might write much more about all we did with your money in Sivas; paid rent to keep poor widows from being turned into the street, travelling expenses for a few poor patients to go home with. I felt like an angel from heaven (wings furnished by the Friends of Armenia.) When once in Karahissar I told a blind widow with two or three children to come to Sivas and have an operation for trachoma and we would pay expenses. She is a good weaver, and could support herself, only this trachoma has become so bad that she cannot see at all. There are lots of such cases.

I want to send two young men to Beirut. Price with utmost economy and manual labour on their part £25 for each one per year.\* They are both teachers in our school devoted and self-sacrificing, just the stuff to make good doctors—clean and reliable. One is he I told about at the beginning, and the other from Divrik, a large

\* Through the goodness of a generous friend, the £50 was sent.

city in our field surrounded by villages with no doctor worth the name. Just as I was writing that a grandmother came to call me to look at her son's baby which is sick almost to the point of death. Yesterday I went several times and gave it sponge baths. This is the fifth that they have had, and they all die while cutting their teeth. This time they gave the baby cholera medicine which has laudanum enough in it to kill it I should suppose. It is a sad village filled with fear. The dead are carried off and buried and their clothes are washed in the stream which furnishes drinking water to the men who work in the vineyards outside the city. I hope Dr. Clark has arrived in Sivas so that he can come right on here. The Government is frightened, now that the Turks are beginning to die, and asked me to send for him; for that reason I think they will probably pay attention to him more or less. If any "friends" want to do something really worth while for this country let us educate a few doctors. If I had £50 a year of my own now I should send these two young men to Beirut with it. It is a great privilege to be here and see the money used, and to have the chance to say "Yes, if you work hard I think your going can be managed." We received the order for handwork and they are working on it. I will write that later.

### The Rev. Samuel Melkonian, of Tarsus, writes:—

It is our pleasant duty to express our sincerest thanks and gratitude on behalf of our afflicted people, whose tears have been considerably wiped away through your kindness and generous gifts. We regret that we cannot find suitable words in any language to show our appreciation of your timely favour. What a peaceful rest it is for our hearts, to believe that there are some children of our Heavenly Father in distant lands that are in sympathy with our tears, sorrows, and troubles!

May He who said "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me" reward you by adding "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," when we meet Him face to face.

Dr. and Mrs. Christie have been better able to comfort the orphan students in the College, and bereaved widows and children in the city, through your worthy gifts, so please do accept our hearty thanks and greetings.

In behalf of the Committee of  
Tarsus Evangelical Church.

### Miss Salmond, of Marash, writes:—

One cannot but believe that this Government is doing all it can, but the odds against them are so many and so great.

Mr. Goodsell is all alone here, yet no man has been found to come and assist in this all-important

work, and he needs someone very much. Why are *good* workers so very scarce, and the harvest so plenteous.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dr. Hamilton has safely arrived in Aintab. We only hope that the work will not call too urgently before she receives back strength for it.

Writing of the additions recently made to the Boys' High School at Mardin, Mr. Emrich says:

An appropriation from the Board would have been easier for us, requiring less time and labour, and would have done away with our suspense in uncertainty, but it may have been God's own way to make friends for Mardin High School and to teach us, His stewards here, that He will not fail us. Personally it has been and is a pleasure not easily described for the principal, upon whom the burden of this work has rested, to recall the kindness shown and the sympathetic assistance rendered by so many.

One further point of interest to us all. Of the little less than 2,000 dollars paid for materials and work, about 350 dollars was paid to school boys, who were thus enabled to pay their school debts, and plan for the coming year. It was a training for them which did them much good, and I am sure they now have a certain pride and pleasure in the building which otherwise they would have missed.

The expense of the building did, however, exceed our estimates, and at New Year we had a deficit of 500 dollars. If there be added to this 300 dollars, the cost of adding two recitation rooms to the school building, we need in all 800 dollars. Of this 200 dollars has been found, so we now need a balance of 600 dollars.

We present the following reasons for the proposed additions:

(a) They are included in the approved plans of last year.

(b) Every year makes them more necessary.

(c) We have Government permission, which may be forfeited if we do not build this summer.

Extract of a letter from Museekh Agha, a Yezidi Chief of the Samokeeya Tribe of the Sinjar Mountains, to Dr. Andrus, of Mardin:—

"You know the condition of our tribe, that this year all our cattle died and we have no sown fields, so that we are distressed to the last degree, and there is no one to lament over our condition and assist our helplessness except Mr. Andrus, who considers that we are related to one another and are fellow-Christians."

The letter was written to one of our Church members. The last clause of the last sentence is simply intended to mean that we are more friendly to Christians than we are to Moslems.

## MARASH.

In allusion to the grant of a sum of money to provide native help for Miss Salmond, she writes :

" How can I express my gratitude for your help and the kindness of the Committee in asking me to use the sum they so kindly voted ? I do thank you all, and by God's help will keep well and strong, so I may be as fit a representative of you here as I can."

With regard to the work at Urfa :—

The need of funds is felt in all departments of enterprise at Urfa. The night school which is doing such good work amongst the ignorant boys of the city has no funds at all at its disposal. The teachers are under-paid and there is a great lack of books. The boys learn trades by day in the manual training schools ; £40 would efficiently train the 45 boys and turn them into bread-winners. There are eight Biblewomen in Urfa. Mr. Trowbridge wrote thus : " Miss Shattuck went ahead in the confidence that the women of this city used the Bible in their homes, and that God would provide the means ; in that she was never disappointed." But contributions are few and far between ! Sixty years ago not more than 25 women in Urfa could read at all, now over 300 have learnt and hundreds more are eager to learn. Miss Lucille Foreman is now superintendent of the Blind School—originated through the kindly and ready sympathy of Miss Shattuck. It is earnestly hoped that a missionary will soon be permanently appointed for the Urfa station.

## A Short Account of Eastern Life.

Mrs. Eby, of Hadjin, writes :—

The grandparents, with their sons and their wives and grandchildren, usually all live in one house. In the evening the quilts and mattresses are taken out of a recess in the wall, where they have been lying rolled up all day. These are spread on the floor and the parents sleep with their children round them. Doubtless this is why the man in Luke xi. 7 did not wish to disturb his family by rising to give his friend bread.

The majority of the natives think that their customs are much better than ours, and think that if other nations could only hear of their customs they would accept them at once. When eating it is their custom to sit cross-legged, tailor fashion, on the floor, in front of a large dish, which is placed on a low stool, and contains the food. All eat from the same dish. The meat is cut into small pieces, and eaten with the fingers. A Turk, when asked if he did not think our custom was the more cleanly, replied : " No, indeed, everyone knows whether he has washed his own fingers, but you can never tell who washes the knives and forks."

They also think that our custom of washing the hands and face in the same water, in a basin, is a very dirty one. They hold their hands over a basin, and another person pours clean water on them from the spout of a brass ewer.

They also remove their shoes before entering a room, and keep on their " fez." They think this custom shows much more respect for the hostess than our custom of removing the hat, and soiling the floor with our shoes.

Many of the sights and customs seemed very strange to us when we first came to Turkey. We thought Hadjin was the dirtiest city we ever saw, with filth and neglect everywhere. Dead cats, dogs, and hens lying in the streets, and the smells were awful. From the loud, noisy way the natives have of talking and gesticulating, we thought everyone was quarrelling with his neighbour.

But most of the people have never seen a better city, so they think that Hadjin is a fine place, and we are frequently asked if we are " thankful from Hadjin." That is the expression they use in asking us if we like Hadjin. Few of them realize that a missionary makes any sacrifice, whatever, in coming here.

Shortly after we arrived here, we were surprised to see the corpse of a soldier being washed, on the bank of a stream, by his comrades. Others are washed on the roof, or in the street, exposed to the gaze of the passer by. We attended the funeral of an officer which was conducted on the flat roof. After the service the body was jerked out of the rude coffin, and stripped of the gown which was on it. Then they proceeded to clothe the corpse in his best clothes, right before all that crowd. If a person dies in the morning they are buried the same forenoon. There is only an interval of a few hours between death and interment.

One day we went to see an old lady of the higher class of people buried. After the corpse was placed in the coffin, two poles were nailed to the bottom in order to carry it. We went to the mountain-side, and waited while the grave was being dug, scarcely daring to look lest we should see the bones of other dead dug up, as frequently occurs. When all was ready they took large stones and pounded off the poles which they had fastened on. You can imagine how the noise and jarring of the corpse grated on our sensitive ears. Then after the body was placed in the grave, the face was uncovered, and a huge lump of earth thrown on it.

These cemeteries have no fences, and when we passed some on our way into the country, we were horrified to see human bones lying all about, having been dug up by the dogs. Few people can afford to buy enough lumber for a coffin, and are wrapped in a sheet and buried.

The ministry of public instruction has decided to send this year to Europe four young ladies, one Armenian, one Greek, one Bulgarian, and one Jewess, to study there in preparation for teaching in this country on their return.

## A Good Story.

We heard lately a good story of the Turkish Navy in the bad days when, as everyone knows, really fine ships were left to rot on the mud-flats of the Golden Horn. A distinguished British Admiral who held temporary office at Constantinople was invited to inspect some of these vessels, and great preparations were made to impress him favourably. Decks were scrubbed to snowy whiteness, hulls were scraped and painted, metal work was polished to dazzling brightness, officers and men smartened themselves almost beyond recognition by their oldest friends, and on the day of inspection all was considered as satisfactory as it could possibly be made. The Admiral arrived, was received with great éclat, and conducted on board the boat selected for his detailed inspection. At first all went well. The ship-shape appearance of everything above decks surprised him agreeably, and the men's business-like look won words of genuine praise from him. 'Tween decks, too, all was quite presentable. But presently he expressed a desire to push his examination further and explore the lower portions of the vessel's hull. The officers did their best to dissuade him from the purpose. It was an unnecessary fatigue for his Excellency ; the air below would be unpleasant ; his clothes would be spoilt ; and so forth. But the obstinate Briton pressed his point, the polite Turkish commander gave way with a shrug of despair and the Admiral got a big surprise. The vessel, be it understood, was fast on the mud, and her bottom was absolutely rotten—so full of holes that the mud had filtered through and formed a bed several inches deep. And this bed the ingenious officers had converted into a veritable kitchen garden ! Why waste good soil ? There before the astonished Admiral was a fine crop of carrots, cabbages, and artichokes, rooted in the mud, and lit by many holes ingeniously contrived in the vessel's sides. What words the Admiral summed up to compliment his hosts upon their enterprise history sayeth not. But the story, we are assured, is absolutely true.—*Near East.*

## From all Quarters.

■ A recent American consular report from Trebizond, Turkey, remarks that no country in the world offers so great opportunities for commercial and industrial development as the Ottoman Empire. It is a country where everything is yet to be done, a region rich in natural resources that have not yet been touched. When its natural resources are properly developed, and when modern tools and modern life supersede the rude implements and inactivity of the past, Turkey will offer a market for exploitation second to none in the world.

Dr. Riza Tewfik, who represents the Turkish Chamber of Deputies at the same Congress, was also in England two years ago with the Parliamentary Deputation. He is a keen student of social and economic questions, an admirer of

Herbert Spencer, and an accomplished linguist. It was largely through his personal influence that order was maintained in Constantinople during the early days of the Constitution, when neither the military nor the police could be entirely trusted ; and in spite of the many changes that have taken place in Turkey of late, he still retains the confidence of the public, who recognize in him a man above self-seeking.

Considerable excitement has been caused by a speech delivered two weeks ago by Osman Pasha, inspector of the 4th Army Corps, at Haskeuy in the course of which he accused the Armenians of stirring up agrarian difficulties with the Kourds in order to secure independence. Osman Pasha is severely criticised, not only by the local Armenian Press, but by many other dailies, for meddling, as a military man, in politics at all, aside from the question of the truth or falsity of his statements ; and the government is called upon to recall such a general, if his utterances were actually as reported.—*Orient.*

Prof. Adolf Harnack announces in the *Theologische Literaturzeitung* a discovery of first-rate importance for the history of the early church. It is a tenth century manuscript, discovered by Mr. Constantinos Diobouniotis, of the Univ. of Athens, in the Meteoron monastery. It contains the Book of Revelation up to the 14th chapter, with a commentary. Prof. Harnack declares that the commentary is by Origen (d. 254 A.D.), and is the one on the Apocalypse promised by him in the commentary on Matthew, but hitherto unknown.

Prof. L. H. Babidian, of Central Turkey College, prospecting on behalf of a local company, recently formed in Aintab, for the development of the natural resources of the surrounding country, has discovered considerable deposits of bituminous coal about twenty miles west of the city, and rock formations bearing mineral tar about forty-five miles south-west of the city. The company has already made application for permission to work the coal deposits.

The Ministry of Finance has paid over to the Armenian Patriarchate the sum of Lt. 10,000 voted by the Chamber last year for the benefit of the widows and orphans in Adana and Aleppo. This is the last instalment of the entire sum of Lt. 22,000, and a portion of it is to go to Protestant and Catholic communities in Adana.

Reports from the region of Moush indicate that the Kourdish chieftains are causing great trouble not only to Armenians but also to the Kourdish farmers, in connection with the question of lands.

Contracts have been awarded to the National Bank of Turkey for the construction of harbours at Samsoun and Trebizond, and to the Oriental Railway Co. for that at Dedeaghatch.

**Receipts during the 3rd Quarter, 1st July to 30th Sept., 1911.**

## **GENERAL AND EARMARKED MONIES.**

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